The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899. NO. 31

Our Furnishing Goods are going in great shape. Shows that they are about the right stuff. Oh! Our

STRAW HATS

are in and they are Fine Fancy Bands, Black and Blue Bands. Prices from

25 CENTS

up. A full line of

Children's, Boys' and Men's.

Also, just received a new line of

Shirts, Ties, Washable Ascots, 25c

They are beauts.

Ask to see the newest collar on the market JUTINA. It is a dandy.

Our tailoring department is complete. Lots of suitings to make a selection from. We have been doing lots of work in this department. Everybody pleased with our work. No misfits. Come in and look over our line of samples. We can save you money.

Suits from $9.50 to $40.00
Trousers from $2.50 to $10.00
Fit Guaranteed.

Joe S. Miller, In the Diamond.
Huntingdon.

Attractive Offerings For Careful Buyers.

OPENING of our Regular Spring Trade with a stock that has beauty and excellence. Our assortment of

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
SPRING HATS,

Groceries. Hardware, Oils. Paints, Lime, Wall Paper, Fish and everything found in an Up-to-Date Country Store is now ready—complete in every sense of the word.

Every Day a Bargain Day.

Be a friend to your purse by buying your goods from

J. O. HEATON,
Cassville, Penn'a.

Ready

WITH MY BIG BARGAINS.

Above me stands no competing stocks;
Below me lie no competing prices.

I will commence with
I will continue with
I will end with
} BARGAINS.

Fine goods and plenty of them. All the leading and representative styles in

Ladies', Gents' and Misses' Fine Shoes.

Every department full of new novelties, rich in quality and style.

You will be Sure to Find What You Want

Our aim—To keep the best;
Our ambition—To please our trade.
Our principle—Fair dealing; one price—the lowest.

My Welcome Word for All—

..... *Bargains* .....

J. C. Hazlett,

402 Penn St., Huntingdon, Pa.

UNION NATIONAL BANK
OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier;

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. M. Greene, R. J. Mattern, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Tuesday evening will be All Hallow e'en.

—County institute will begin Monday, November 13th.

—Go to W. G. Ewing, Mount Union, for timothy and clover seed.

—Mrs. W. H. Mounts and son are visiting among friends in Johnstown.

—B. F. Baker and L. F. Baker are improving their properties on Ridge street.

—Five-cent dress plaids, 5c good yellow muslin at W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—C. B. Graham and daughters visited Mr. G.'s parents at Ryde Wednesday of last week.

—E. E. McCarl, wife and two children are on a visit to friends in Altoona, Derry and Pittsburg.

—Sixteen persons from this place heard Gen. Gordon's lecture at Huntingdon last Thursday evening.

—J. O. Heaton, Cassville, Pa., recommends and sells all of Chamberlain's remedies advertised in the ITEM.

—Miss Cora Miller, who has been visiting at Juniata for several weeks, returned home last Thursday evening.

—For clothing, hats, caps, shoes, shirts, etc., it will save you money to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—For dress goods, plaids, henriettas, ginghams, muslins, etc., it will pay you to go to W. G. Ewing's, Mount Union, Pa.

—John K. Robley and wife, of Altoona, were guests of some of their numerous Mapleton friends Sunday and Monday.

—G. B. M. Potts and Gilbert Wise departed last Saturday morning for Jeannette where Mr. Potts is thinking of locating.

—J. G. Dell is having his property in the eastern end of town weatherboarded. J. H. Miller, of Huntingdon, is doing the work.

—The Golden Eagle Clothing Hall has something of interest in the way of underwear news in another column. Look it up.

—Mrs. Rebecca E. Rex, of McVeytown, is visiting in Mapleton. She has many warm friends here who are always glad to see her.

—The ladies of the U. B. church will sell oysters in their room at Hetrick's next Saturday evening. The patronage of the public is solicited.

—E. G. Rex, employed in the works of the Westinghouse company at East Pittsburg, spent a few days of last week with his parents in Mapleton.

—T. M. Wood and wife departed last Saturday evening to visit friends in Illinois and Iowa. Mr. Wood's sister in Illinois has been in ill health for some time.

—All persons interested in instituting a Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle at Mapleton are requested to meet at Rex's hall, Wednesday evening, November 1st.

—Forest fires have been destroying much timber on Jack's mountain back of Mapleton during the past week. The constable of Union township had them extinguished on Monday.

—Dr. Sears will spend Saturday, October 28th, and Friday and Saturday, November 3d and 4th, as well as every evening at his office, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, where he can be consulted on any eye trouble.

—Mrs. J. B. Shuman, of Cassville, and Mrs. A. W. Cook, of East Broad Top, returned home Monday from a ten days' visit to friends in Philadelphia. They viewed the sights at the exposition while in the city.

—One day last week while Edward Darr was at work in the blacksmith shop at the Everett furnace he was struck in the left eye by what he thinks was a spent shot or bullet. He was looking out of the door at the time the accident occurred and cannot account for it being caused in any other way. The sight of the eye was impaired and the injury is very painful.

—Old fashions in dress may be revived, but no old-fashioned medicine can replace Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—A nobby suit of clothes can be bought in Mapleton as well as elsewhere and you don't have to pay car fare. Neither do you have to contribute to help pay heavy selling expenses. Come and see my new stock. John G. Gillam.

—William H. Morgan, of Primrose, arrived in Mapleton Saturday morning and the same evening continued his journey to Orbisonia to see his son who has been ill for some time. Mr. Morgan is employed in the oil country and is doing well.

—J. E. Dysart on Monday moved his family from the house on Hill street, owned by the Presbyterian church, to Mrs. Jennie McConahy's property on Grant street. Mr. Dysart has gone to Jeannette where he expects to secure employment.

—F. H. Gregory, general secretary P. R. R. Y. M. C. A., of Harrisburg, was the guest of C. B. Graham and family in Mapleton Tuesday of last week. The day was pleasantly spent in fishing, quite a number of fish being caught among them a bass weighing four pounds.

—W. Ellsworth Eby, of Huntingdon, senior member of the firm of Eby & Spooneybarger, died last Friday morning of pleuro-pneumonia. He was aged 38 years, 7 months and 18 days. He is survived by his wife, three children, parents, two sisters and one brother.

—Rev. S. D. Wilson, of Bellwood, and B. F. White, of Johnstown, were quartered at the home of W. T. Boring in Union township last week while on a hunting expedition. Mr. White succeeded in killing a turkey but the reverend gentleman had to be satisfied with smaller game.

—Harry D. Wicks, wife and daughter, who have been spending the summer at Auburn, Iowa, where Mr. Wicks was employed on a railroad contract, returned to Mapleton last Thursday evening. The hills of Pennsylvania are in their eyes better than the prairies of the Hawkeye state.

—W. A. Parker, Arthur F. Parker and Martin Apple, of Kipple, were in this vicinity Friday and Saturday last in quest of game. They succeeded in killing a pheasant and several squirrels. Mrs. A. F. Parker accompanied her husband to Mapleton and enjoyed the time with her mother and friends.

—The tannery that burned at Curwensville two months ago, and which many thought would be rebuilt at Clearfield, will be erected again at the former place, just across the creek from where it stood before, and on a much larger scale. The people of Curwensville naturally feel good over the matter.

—William Walker, treasurer of the Harbison & Walker Company, Pittsburg, spent last Wednesday and Thursday in Mapleton. While here he purchased a tract of land from R. N. McCarl and R. C. Fields and the ganister rock an a large tract from A. W. Swope. Both these purchases are in Union township.

—Dr. George R. James, of Orbisonia, aged 35 years, died last Thursday morning after an illness of seven weeks duration. The doctor was a graduate of the Medico-Chirurgical College, Philadelphia, and was held in good repute as a man and as a physician. His wife, two children, his parents and two brothers survive him.

—The Central Passenger Association has decided upon a uniform charge of 6 per cent. of the price of a passenger ticket for the checking of a bicycle. Every wheel, no matter how great or short the distance it is to be transported, will be treated as fifty pounds of excess baggage. This was adopted on the recommendation of the general baggage agents of the various lines. Up to this time there has been no uniform rule governing the handling of bicycles. Some of the lines have transported them free of charge, but in most cases a fee ranging from 25 cents to $2, according to the distance, has been exacted.

—I have laid in a large stock of men's and boys' clothing consisting of suits, odd pants, odd vests, etc. These goods have been bought at the right prices and I have taken advantage of all discounts. Our customers are given the benefit of this and I am confident I can sell at prices lower than dealers elsewhere. We invite the people of this community to inspect these goods, compare prices and if you don't find the facts as stated don't buy. John G. Gillam.

—Notwithstanding the high price steel rails are bringing, the Pennsylvania Railroad company has contracted for 100,000 tons. It is said the Cambria Iron company will furnish 25,000 tons, the Carnegie company 25,000 tons, the Pennsylvania Steel company 25,000 and the remainder will be made by the Federal Steel company, although it is believed the Lackawanna Iron company will get its share. The price to be paid is $33 a ton. The deliveries are to begin early next year. The company contracted for about 150,000 tons of steel rails for this year, most of which did not cost over $19 a ton. About 60,000 tons were used on the lines east of Pittsburg and Erie. The sidings of some of the lines in the west will be enlarged. All kinds of steel and iron manufactured articles have gone up and it is believed the railroad will try to offset this by making a general advance in charges on all classes of freight, including anthracite coal rates west of Pittsburg, and probably bituminous rates.

—Pittsburg *Post:* The Pennsylvania Railroad company is equipping its Altoona shops with new and modern machine tools of the finest make. Two new machines have been placed in the company's lathe shop that are wonders. They are for the purpose of making bolts and screws, and were purchased from the Jones & Lamson Machine company, of Springfield, Vt. A. C. Bunnell, a representative of the firm, is instructing the employes in their use. The machines have a capacity of from the smallest bolt or screw to a bolt or screw two feet long and two inches in diameter, and they can be turned out about four times as fast as by an ordinary engine lathe. They will make the largest bolt at the rate of four per hour from the metal as it comes from the rolling mill, and the smallest screws at the rate of 10 to 12 per hour. The bar of metal is run through the head and fastened to the chuck, the various tools for each operation are set in turn and the machine started. As each tool completes its work the turret is turned until the next tool is in working position and so on until the product is finished. For any size of bolt the tools need only be set once. When the bolt or screw is finally separated from the bar and the clamps at the head loosened, the lathe automatically feeds the bar into position for the next screw or bolt. The only human aid needed by the lathe is to turn the turret, set the tools and watch it do the work.

President H. & B. T. R. R. Dead.

Spencer M. Janney, president of the Huntingdon & Broad Top railroad, died at his home in Philadelphia last Friday, aged about 55 years. He was well known in financial circles, being a director of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank and holding the same office in the Merchants' Trust Company. He was an organizer of the latter concern. He was also a director of the Choctaw, Oklamoma and Gulf Railroad company, vice president of the Colonial Iron company, the plant of which is located at Riddlesburg, Pa., and senior member of the firm of O. S. Janney & Co., dealers in dye stuffs and chemicals at No. 8 Letitia street, Philadelphia. He was elected president of the Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad in 1890, and had been a director for a number of years. Mr. Janney is survived by a widow, Mrs. Ell Bond Janney, two sons, Morris A. and Joseph A. Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. William W. Noble. Interment was made at Chestnut Hill on Monday.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.

Little Girl's Hair and Scalp Torn from Her Head—Otherwise Badly Injured.

Clara, the 10-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hixson, of Emmaville, this county, was the victim of one of the most horrible and heart-rending accidents it has ever fallen to our lot to chronicle.

Mr. Hixson owns and operates a steam grist mill at Emmaville. An iron shaft about two inches in diameter and several feet long connects the engine with the mill proper. This shaft, crossing the pathway leading to and from the mill, it was customary for Mr. Hixson and the children to pass under it. Last Saturday afternoon as Clara was passing under the shaft her hair, which was plaited, by some means caught and wrapped around the shaft, which was running at the rate of several hundred revolutions a minute. Almost instantly the child was whirled around in the air and thrown several feet away. She jumped up and, running around the mill screaming, attracted the attention of her father, who was standing at the door in the second story of the mill. When his eyes beheld the ghastly spectacle, without a moment's hesitation, he jumped to the ground and clasped his little daughter in his arms and carried her into the house, when he discovered that the entire scalp was torn from her head, one ear severed and the skin of the larger part of the face and nose terribly lacerated.

In commenting upon the case Dr. Hanks, who is the attending physician, said that this was one of the most horrible cases that has come under his personal observation in many years, and is probably the first case of its kind to occur in this county.

While little hope is entertained for the recovery of the child, still, we are informed, she remains perfectly conscious and endures the pain and suffering with the patience of one more advanced in years.

The sympathy of the community goes out to the little one who is so sorely afflicted and to the grief-stricken parents. —*Fulton Republican.*

An Italian Murdered.

A murder was committed Sunday afternoon a short distance from Barree, this county, the victim being an Italian known as No. 218, who was employed on the Pennsylvania railroad improvements between Barree and the new tunnel being constructed at Spruce Creek.

The story of the tragedy, so far as obtainable, is as follows: Some time Sunday No. 218 was persuaded by a fellow countryman to go on a nut hunting expedition. They accordingly started after dinner and nothing more was thought of it until later in the day the dead body of No. 218 was found along the highway a short distance from Barree by a man named Moore. The skull of the unfortunate had been crushed in by a stone weighing fully twenty pounds. The body was taken to Barree and the coroner notified, who, on his arrival, began an investigation the outcome of which has not yet been learned. It is said the dead man was sober and industrious and that he had $140 in United States money and $20 in Italian paper on his person when he went away. His companion is among the missing.

Three Doctors in Consultation.

From Benjamin Franklin.

"When you are sick, what you like best is to be chosen for a medicine in the first place; what experience tells you is best, to be chosen in the second place; what reason (i. e., Theory) says is best is to be chosen in the last place. But if you can get Dr. Inclination, Dr. Experience and Dr. Reason to hold a consultation together, they will give you the best advice that can be taken."

When you have a bad cold Dr. Inclination would recommend Chamberlain's Cough Remedy because it is pleasant and safe to take. Dr. Experience would recommend it because it never fails to effect a speedy and permanent cure. Dr. Reason would recommend it because it is prepared on scientific principles, and acts on nature's plan in relieving the lungs, opening the secretions and restoring the system to a natural and healthy condition. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: Lay Hold of Christ—The Helpfulness of Religion in Fighting Life's Battle—Be Bold For the Right and Trust in the Son of God.

[Copyright, Louis Klopsch, 1899.]

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In this discourse Dr. Talmage employs a very bold figure of the Bible to bring out the helpfulness of religion for all those in any kind of struggle. The text is Isaiah xxv., 11, "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands."

In the summer season multitudes of people wade into the ponds and lakes and rivers and seas to dive or float or swim. In a world the most of which is water all men and women should learn to swim. Some of you have learned the side stroke introduced by George Pewters in 1850, each stroke of that kind carrying the swimmer a distance of six feet, and some of you may use the overhand stroke invented by Gardener, the expert who by it won the 500 yard championship in Manchester in 1862, the swimmer by that stroke carrying his arm in the air for a more lengthened reach, and some of you may tread the water as though you had been made to walk the sea, but most of you usually take what is called the breast stroke, placing the hands with the backs upward, about five inches under the water, the inside of the wrists touching the breast, then pushing the arms forward coincident with the stroke of the feet struck out to the greatest width possible, and you thus unconsciously illustrate the meaning of my text, "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

The fisherman seeks out unfrequented nooks. You stand all day on the bank of a river in the broiling sun and fling out your line and catch nothing, while an expert angler breaks through the jungle and goes by the shadow of the solitary rock and, in a place where no fisherman has been for ten years, throws out his line and comes home at night, his face shining and his basket full. I do not know why we ministers of the gospel need always be fishing in the same stream and preaching from the same texts that other people preach from. I cannot understand the policy of the minister who in Blackfriars, London, England, every week for thirty years preached from the Epistle to the Hebrews. It is an exhilaration to me when I come across a theme which I feel no one else has treated, and my text is one of that kind. There are paths in God's word that are well beaten by Christian feet. When men want to quote Scripture, they quote the old passages that every one has heard. When they want a chapter read, they read a chapter that all the other people have been reading, so that the church to-day is ignorant of three-fourths of the Bible.

You go into the Louvre at Paris. You confine yourself to one corridor of that opulent gallery of paintings. As you come out your friend says to you, "Did you see that Rembrandt?" "No." "Did you see that Rubens?" "No." "Did you see that Titian?" "No." "Did you see that Raphael?" "No." "Well," says your friend, "then you did not see the Louvre." Now, my friends, I think we are too much apt to confine ourselves to one of the great corridors of Scripture truth, and so much so that there is not one person out of a million who has ever noticed the all suggestive and powerful picture in the words of my text.

This text represents God as a strong swimmer, striking out to push down iniquity and save the souls of men. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim." The figure is bold and many sided. Most of you know how to swim. Some of you learned it in the city school, where this art is taught; some of you in boyhood, in the river near your father's house; some of you since you came to manhood or womanhood, while summering on the beach of the sea. It is a good thing to know how to swim, not only for yourself, but because you will after awhile perhaps have to help others.

I do not know anything more stirring or sublime than to see some man like Norman McKenzie leaping from the ship Madras into the sea to save Charles Turner, who had dropped from the royal yard while trying to loosen the sail, bringing him back to the deck amid the huzzas of the passengers and crew. If a man has not enthusiasm enough to cheer in such circumstances, he deserves himself to drop into the sea and have no one help him. The Royal Humane Society of England was established in 1774, its object to applaud and reward those who should pluck up life from the deep. Any one who has performed such a deed of daring has all the particulars of that bravery recorded in a public record and on his breast a medal done in blue and gold and bronze, anchor and monogram and inscription, telling to future generations the bravery of the man or woman who saved some one from drowning. But if it is such a worthy thing to save a body from the deep I ask you if it is not a worthier thing to save an immortal soul. And you shall see this hour the Son of God step forth for this achievement. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

In order to understand the full force of this figure, you need to realize that our race is in a sinking condition. You sometimes hear people talking of what they consider the most beautiful words in all our language. One man says it is "home," another says it is the word "mother," another says it the word "Jesus," but I tell you the bitterest word in all our language, the word most angry and baleful, the word saturated with the most trouble, the word that accounts for all the loathsomeness and the pang and the outrage and the harrowing, and that word is "sin." You spell it with three letters, and yet those three letters describe the circumference and pierce the diameter of everything bad in the universe. Sin is a sibilant word. You cannot pronounce it without giving the siss of the flame or the hiss of the serpent. Sin! And then if you add three letters to that word it describes every one of us by nature—sinner. We have outraged the law of God, not occasionally, or now and then, but perpetually. The Bible declares it. Hark! It thunders two claps: "The heart is deceitful above all things and desperately wicked." "The soul that sinneth, it shall die." What the Bible says our own conscience affirms.

After Judge Morgan had sentenced Lady Jane Grey to death his conscience troubled him so much for the deed that he became insane, and all through his insanity he kept saying: "Take her away from me! Lady Jane Grey! Take her away! Lady Jane Grey!" It was the voice of conscience. And no man ever does anything wrong, however great or small, but the conscience brings that matter before him, and at every step of his misbehavior it says, "Wrong, wrong!" Sin is a leprosy; sin is a paralysis; sin is a consumption, sin is pollution; sin is death. Give it a fair chance, and it will swamp you and me, body, mind and soul, forever. In this world it only gives a faint intimation of its virulence You see a patient in the first stages of typhoid fever. The cheek is somewhat flushed, the hands somewhat hot, preceded by a slight chill. "Why," you say, "typhoid fever does not seem to be much of a disease." But wait until the patient has been six weeks under it, and all his energies have been wrung out, and he is too weak to lift his little finger, and his intellect gone, then you see the full havoc of the disease. Now, sin in this world is an ailment which is only in its first stages, but let it get under full sway, and it is an all consuming typhoid. Oh, if we could see our unpardoned sins as God sees them, our teeth would chatter and our knees would knock together, and our respiration would be choked, and our heart would break. If your sins are unforgiven, they are bearing down on you, and you are sinking—sinking away from happiness, sinking away from God, sinking away from everything that is good and blessed.

Then what do we want? A swimmer—a strong swimmer, a swift swimmer! And, blessed be God, in my text we have him announced. "He shall spread forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth stretcheth forth his hands to swim." You have noticed that when a swimmer goes to rescue any one he puts off his heavy apparel. He must not have any such impediment about him if he is going to do this great deed. And when Christ stepped forth to save us he shook off the sandals of heaven, and his feet were free, and then he stepped down into the wave of our transgressions, and it came up over his wounded feet, and it came above the spear stab in his side—aye, it dashed to the lacerated temple, the high water mark of anguish. Then, rising above the flood, "He stretched forth his hands in the midst of them, as he that swimmeth spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

If you have ever watched a swimmer, you notice that his whole body is brought into play. The arms are flexed, the hands drive the water back, the knees are active, the head is thrown back to escape strangulation, the whole body is in propulsion. And when Christ sprang into the deep to save us He threw His entire nature into it—all His godhead, His omniscience, His goodness, His love, His omnipotence, head, heart, eyes, hands, feet. We were far out on the sea and so deep down in the waves and so far out from the shore that nothing short of an entire God could save us. Christ leaped out for our rescue, saying, "Lo, I come to do thy will!" and all the surges of human and satanic hate beat against Him, and those who watched Him from the gates of heaven feared He would go down under the waves and instead of saving others would Himself perish; but, putting His breast to the foam and shaking the surf from His locks, He came on and on until He is now within the reach of every one here, eye omniscient, heart infinite, arm omnipotent, mighty to save, even unto the uttermost.

Oh, it was not half a God that trampled down bellowing Gennesaret; it was not a quarter of a God that mastered the demons of Gadara; it was not two-thirds of a God that lifted up Lazarus into the arms of his overjoyed sisters; it was not a fragment of a God who offered pardon and peace to all the race. No. This mighty swimmer threw his grandeur, his glory, his might, his wisdom, his omnipotence and his eternity into this one act. It took both hands of God to save us—both feet. How do I prove it? On the cross were not both hands nailed? On the cross were not both feet spiked? His entire nature involved in our redemption!

If you have lived much by the water, you notice also that if any one is going out to the rescue of the drowning he must be independent, self-reliant, able to go alone. There may be a time when he must spring out to save one, and he cannot get a lifeboat, and if he goes out and has not strength enough to bear himself up and bear another up he will sink, and instead of dragging one corpse out of the billows you will have two to drag out. When Christ sprang out into the sea to deliver us, He had no life buoy. His Father did not help Him. Alone in the wine press, alone in the pang, alone in the darkness, alone on the mountain, alone in the sea! Oh, if He saves us He shall have all the credit, for "there was none to help," no oar, no wing, no ladder! When Nathaniel Lyon fell in the battle charge in front of his troops, he had a whole army to cheer him. When Marshal Ney sprang into the contest and plunged in the spurs till the horse's flanks spurted blood, all France applauded him. But Jesus alone! "Of the people there was none to help." "All forsook him and fled." Oh, it was not a flotilla that sailed down and saved us. It was not a cluster of gondolas that came over the wave. It was one person, independent and alone, "spreading out His hands among us as a swimmer spreadeth forth his hands to swim."

The world has had strong swimmers besides the one of the text, perhaps the greatest among them Matthew Webb, of the British mercantile marine service. He leaped from the deck of the Russia, the Cunard steamer, to save the life of a sailor who had fallen overboard. No wonder the passengers subscribed for him a large reward and the Royal Humane Society of London decorated him with honors. A mighty swimmer was he, by the strength of his own arm and foot pushing through the waters from Blackwall pier to Gravesend pier, eighteen miles, and from Dover to Calais, 39 miles, where he crossed, yet he was drowned at last in our Niagara's whirlpool. But the strong swimmer of my text put out alone to swim a wrathier sea and for vaster distance, even from world to world, to save us who were swamped in guilt and woe, and brought us to the shore of safety, although He at last went down into the whirlpool of human and satanic rage. "He descended into hell!"

New modes have been invented for rescuing a drowning body, but there has been no new invention for rescuing a drowning soul. In 1785 Lionel Lukin, a London coach builder, fitted up a Norway yawl as a lifeboat and called it the Insubmergible, and that has been improved upon until from all the coasts of the round world perfect lifeboats are ready to put out for the relief of marine disasters. In sixteen years the French Society For Saving Life From Shipwreck saved 2129 lives. The German Association For the Rescue of Life From Shipwreck, the Royal Nation Lifeboat institution and our United States life saving service have done a work beyond the power of statistics to commemorate. What rocket lines and sling life buoys and tally boards and mortars and hammocks and cork mattresses and life saving stations filled with machinery for saving the bodies of the drowning! But let me here and now make it plain that there has been no new way invented for the moral and eternal rescue of a struggling soul. Five hundred attempts at such contrivance have been made, but all of them dead failures. Hear it! "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved" than the name of Jesus

Scriptures Read in the Public Schools.

In only nine States in the Union does the reading of the Bible as a function of school exercises rest on a legal basis. These States are Massachusetts, New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi and North and South Dakota.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR OCTOBER 29.

Subject: Psalms of Deliverance, Psa. lxxxv. and cxxvi.—Golden Text: Psa. cxxvi., 5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

1. "Thou hast been favorable." Thou hast dealt graciously. It was by the favor of God that Israel got and kept possession of Canaan, and if He had not continued very favorable to them they would have been ruined many times. The bringing back of their captivity was then an instance of God's favor to them, when it was accompanied with the pardon of their iniquity. "The captivity of Jacob." This is naturally applied to the return from Babylon; but it suits recovery from any calamity.

2. "Covered all their sins." As Thou hast freely forgiven sin, its offensiveness and abominable nature no longer appear. The whole is put out of sight; and as we are restored from our captivity the consequences no longer appear.

3. "Taken away all Thy wrath." Thou hast collected all Thy wrath and carried it away with all our iniquities. "Fierceness of Thine anger." The captives might well rejoice that the wrath of God had been limited, and so they had not been wholly destroyed.

4. "Turn us." Thou hast turned our captivity, now convert our souls. The Israelites were not restored from their captivity all at once; 50,000 returned under the leadership of Zerubbabel, B. C. 536; others, numbering about 7000, went with Ezra, B. C. 458; others with Nehemiah, B. C. 445; but a great number still remained in Babylonia, Media, Assyria, Egypt and other parts. The request of the Psalmist is to have a complete restoration of all the Israelites from all places of their dispersion.

5. "Wilt Thou be angry with us forever?" Continuously? Delivered from Babylon the exiles hoped for rest, but, instead, found increasing distress and anxiety, which to them indicated God's continued anger. Generation after generation had sinned and therefore suffered the punishment of God. The Psalmist seems to question whether God will find it necessary to thus continue, or can it be that each succeeding generation will not profit by the examples of others and so bring upon themselves severe judgments? What hope was there of better times until Israel became sincerely and thoroughly penitent?

6. "Wilt Thou not revive us again?" We have long had the sentence of death in ourselves, and have feared an utter extinction. Shall not our nation yet live before Thee? Shall we not become once more numerous, pious and powerful? "May rejoice in Thee." Give us life, that we may have joy in Thee; so Thou wilt have the glory of it. If God be the fountain of all our mercies He must be the centre of all our joys.

7. "Shew us Thy mercy." The cry for mercy always recognizes that judgment is deserved.

8. "I will hear." Wait and listen with expectancy. The Psalmist goes as a prophet to consult the Lord, and having made his request waits an answer from the spirit of prophecy. By declaring what he would do the Psalmist teaches all Israel that they ought to attentively hearken to the voice of God and to receive His gracious declarations and promises in faith and expectation, and His holy precepts and dispensations in obedience and submission, and especially that they should wait to know what answer God would return to their prayers.

9. "Salvation is nigh." Ready to be granted as soon as there is readiness to receive. That complete salvation and deliverance, even the redemption of Israel by the Messiah. It was the comfort of the Old Testament saints that though they lived not to see that redemption in Jerusalem for which they waited, yet they were sure it was nigh and would be welcome to all that fear God. "That glory may dwell in our land." That we may once again see glorious days in our land; may recover our ancient glory, the tokens of God's presence with us, the most eminent of which we have now utterly lost. God gives grace and glory. Israel when fully pardoned enjoyed peace with God; for where He dwells He manifests His glorious power.

10. "Mercy and truth are met together." And therefore appear as united and co-operating harmoniously in consequence of God's glory or majesty again dwelling in the land when the people should become converted to His fear.

11. "Truth." Responsive to God's great mercy, there shall be man's fruits of good works. "Righteousness shall look down." When a people return and adhere to God in duty He will return to and abide with them in mercy.

12. "The Lord shall give." When the glory of the Gospel dwells in our land then it shall yield its increase; for soul-prosperity will either bring outward prosperity with it, or sweeten the want of it. See Psa. 67:6.

13. "Righteousness shall go before Him." Christ, the Sun of Righteousness, shall bring us to God and put us in the way that leads to Him. Righteousness is a sure guide, both in meeting God and in following Him.

1. "The Lord turned again the captivity of Zion." The writer here recalls the rejoicing which filled the hearts and mouths of the Israelites on their return from captivity, in the midst of the acknowledgement by Gentiles and Jews that this deliverance was a wonderful and mighty deed of Jehovah.

2. "Filled with laughter." A laughter of joy in God, not scorn of their enemies. The heathen had observed their calamity and had triumphed in it. Jer. 22:8, 9; Psa. 137:7. Now they could not but observe their deliverance and admire that.

3. "We are glad." The heathen were but spectators, but the people of God spake of it as shares in what God wrought

4. "As the streams in the south." The torrents and the brooks in the southern deserts run off and dry up in the summer months; but after the periodical rains they return again, and the channels are filled for the refreshment of the thirsty traveler.

5. "They that sow in tears." Israel was in captivity for the punishment of their degeneracy. God sent them into captivity just as gold is put into the fire to be refined. The captives in Babylon were long sowing in tears, but at length were brought forth with joy, and then they reaped the benefit of their suffering, and brought their sheaves with them to their own land, in their experiences of the goodness of God to them. They that sow in tears of godly sorrow shall reap in the joy of a sealed pardon and a settled peace.

6. "Goeth forth and weepeth, bearing precious seed." There are tears which are themselves the seed that we must sow; tears of sorrow for sin—our own and others; tears of sympathy and tenderness. The number of returned captives was but the remnant of Israel. They were returned to promote the true religion in Canaan. Through their prayers and tears their brethren in Babylon must be reached and induced to return to God and their own land.

FILIPINO WOULD BETRAY.

Pio Del Pilar Offers to Surrender Aguinaldo and the Army.

WANTS $500,000 FOR THE ACT.

General Otis Declines the Proposition—Insurgents Kill Spaniards Who Would Turn Over Artillery—Talk of an Audacious Plan to Invade Manila and Capture Our Commander.

MANILA (By Cable).—General Otis has received messages purporting to come from the insurgent General Pio del Pilar offering to sell out his army and to deliver Aguinaldo into the hands of the Americans. Although he is not satisfied that this offer is authentic, it is not intrinsically improbable. The policy of General Otis is firmly set against buying any surrenders.

GENERAL PIO DEL PILAR.
(He would sell out the Filipino Army and deliver Aguinaldo to the Americans.)

Pio del Pilar offers for the sum of $50,000 to refrain from attacking Manila with his army; for the sum of $250,000 he offers to surrender his army after a sham battle, both sides firing into the air, and for the sum of $500,000 he says he will procure the overthrow of the insurrection and the capture of Aguinaldo, Paterno and the other leaders.

In the course of the communication he refers to Aguinaldo in contemptuous terms, indicating that strained relations exist between them. Reports are being received from districts occupied by the enemy that the Filipinos believe that Pio del Pilar has an audacious plan to break through the American lines into Manila and to seize General Otis and the Archbishop. Possibly these rumors were started with an idea of helping him to make a deal with the Americans. It is unnecessary to say that the Americans would welcome an attack of that sort.

There has been much speculation of late regarding the whereabouts of Pio del Pilar. The recent attack at La Loma is credited to his men. It is believed that he is now in the vicinity of San Mateo Valley, with a force of from 1800 to 3000 men.

Ten former Spanish soldiers, who were captured by the Filipinos and for a time acted as officers and members of a Filipino artillery regiment located in the vicinity of Santa Rosa, in the Laguna de Bay district, determined to surrender the artillery to the Americans, The plot was discovered by the Filipinos, who killed seven of the conspirators, the three others making their escape to Manila.

It appears that when the surrender was determined upon the Spaniards delegated one of their number to proceed to Manila and to propose to General Otis to surrender, after a prearranged mock battle, about twelve pieces, including Krupp and Nordenfeldt rapid-fire guns, well supplied with ammunition from the Lipa powder factory, in exchange for certain sums to be paid the Spaniards, who were to be pardoned for carrying arms against the Americans and to be transported to Spain. The delegate left Santa Rosa, and, accompanied by three Filipinos, entered the American lines at Calamba. The Filipinos did not proceed far, deciding to await his return at a given time. As the delegate was detained in Manila longer than they had expected, they grew suspicious and returned to Santa Rosa. The plot was then revealed and the remaining Spaniards were attacked.

The gunboat Napindan, coasting near Santa Rosa, perceived two men on the beach, hurriedly embarking in a canoe and pushing out toward them. She took them on board, and they reported that the Filipinos, on discovering the plot to surrender the artillery, had cut the throats of seven of their Spanish companions, and that they themselves had barely escaped with their lives.

The three Spaniards are now hiding in Manila, fearing Filipino vengeance. General Otis had declined their offer through the delegate to surrender the artillery for money, but he promises to send the three to Spain.

FILIPINO OFFICERS KILLED.

Batson's Macabebe Scouts Defeat the Enemy at San Mateo.

MANILA (By Cable).—Batson's Macabebe scouts encountered the enemy at San Mateo, near Arayat, and attacked them on the front and flank, driving them out of the trenches and dispersing them completely.

Several Filipinos, including a captain and a lieutenant, were killed. A quantity of arms was captured. The Macabebes had one man killed.

A body of twenty-five Filipinos attacked a railroad patrol of eight men, members of the Seventeenth Regiment, at Guiguinto, north of Bulacan, wounding two.

The Americans reinforced the patrol and drove off the enemy, capturing a quantity of ammunition.

General Lee on a Leave of Absence.

General Fitzhugh Lee, Military Governor of the Province of Havana, will visit friends in the United States on a thirty days' leave of absence.

CYCLING NOTES.

An automatic pedal bell is one of the latest devices in this line.

There are more than half a million registered bicyclists in France.

Motor cycles are to be used by postmen for collecting letters in Paris.

There is some talk of Jimmy Michael taking up cycle racing again and entering races this winter.

It is estimated that the bicycle sidepaths to be erected in the various counties of Pennsylvania will cost $400 a mile.

The number of riders who have used free-wheels and coaster-brakes this season is enough to impress their practibility.

According to the dealers in New York City who cater to the upper classes, society has not deserted the wheel by any means.

The advent of the free wheel in England is filling the manufacturers there with hope for next season. It will certainly give a stimulus to business.

Few wheelmen perhaps are aware that oil is a great enemy to brass and steel, and accounts for many breakages in joints of bicycles which have been used for some time.

There promises to be a boom of the coaster-brake next season. An expert in summing up the merits and demerits of the brakes now on the market says that the former are in the majority.

Milwaukee wheelmen are to be congratulated on having secured a concession from the streetcar companies whereby disabled bicycles will be carried on streetcars on payment of a small carrying fee.

To stand a free wheel against a curb, the pedal resting on the curb must be to the rear of the bottom bracket; the weight of the wheel brings the clutch into action, and it will stand as securely as any other wheel.

The managers of Mayor Jones's nonpartisan campaign for the Governorship of Ohio have started a large number of bicycle riders out over the State to carry documents to rural districts. The entire State will be covered in this way.

A distinct novelty in the line of bells has appeared in a form that is attached to the pedal so that by a slight shift of the foot a trigger is pushed into contact with a toothed wheel fitted on the axle of the pedal. As the pedal shaft revolves the bell is kept ringing as long as the rider desires.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Lockport, N. Y., has thirty-two labor unions.

London bricklayers get nineteen cents per hour.

Rouen (France) dock laborers struck for the ten-hour day.

Chicago is to have a workingman's hotel on the Mills plan.

Dundee (Scotland) street car men want the eight-hour day.

The Roycroft printing office at East Aurora, N. Y., gives work to 115 persons.

The blind workmen of England have been formed into a trade union at Manchester.

The annual wages of laborers in the textile industry in Augsburg, Germany, are only $164 a year.

Retail grocers in Cleveland, Ohio, are to shut up shop hereafter at seven o'clock on every evening except Saturday.

The Circuit Court at Joliet, Ill., has declared unconstitutional the law requiring that horseshoers should be licensed.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers in New York City has put an organizer in the field for the first time in its history.

The oldest union in Great Britain is the United Society of Brushmakers, founded in 1778, and still flourishing with 1512 members.

Twelve years ago one sailor out of every 106, on the average, lost his life by accident. Now the proportion has been reduced to one in 256.

The Typographical Association of Great Britain has 150,000 members in 120 branches. The London Society of Compositors has a membership of 11,000, and the Scottish Typographical Association 4000.

The employees of the Metropolitan Railway Company in New York City are being organized by the Knights of Labor. It is said a strike will be ordered some time when the streets are covered with snow.

The seamen's strike in England, which began some time ago, but never attained serious dimensions, has entirely collapsed. The men held a meeting in Liverpool and resolved to resume work on the old terms.

The garments of workers in powder mills are pocketless, so that they cannot carry knives or matches, or, indeed, anything, and are made of non-inflammable material. No one is allowed to go about with trousers turned up at the bottom, because grit is collected in that way, and the merest hard speck is dangerous.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Rider Haggard has turned his attention from literature to the more profitable pursuit of gold mining in Alaska.

Thomas Bain, the new Speaker of the Canadian Lower House, is of lanky build, being six feet two inches in height.

Ibsen has declared his intention of settling in Sweden, near Kullen, in Schonen, a region which he greatly admires.

Queen Victoria impressed upon General Buller, before he sailed for South Africa, her hatred of war and desire for speedy peace.

The Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court, John A. Peters, who is still carrying his public duties with ability, has just celebrated his seventy-seventh birthday at Bangor.

Emile Zola is said to be considering the project of a new novel, the scene of which will be laid in England, and the plot of which will be founded upon notes made during the famous novelist's recent exile in that country.

Lord Lonsdale, the Kaiser's only English friend, has hardly recovered from the crushing cost (about $250,000) of entertaining him four years ago when his expensive royal patron offered himself for another stay at Lowther Castle.

Verdi, the great composer, received from King Humbert the Grand Cordon of the Order of Annunciata on his eighty-sixth birthday. This is the highest distinction the King can bestow and entitles the holder to call himself "Cousin to the King."

It may not be generally known that General de Galliffet, French minister of war, is also a man of letters. The other day an old book was picked up in a small provincial town bearing the title, De Galliffet, Souvenirs de Voyage. The book was dated 1850, the author being then only twenty years old.

The statement that "ministers' sons do not generally amount to much" is unnecessarily denied by a writer who finds, to the contrary, a list including the names of Richard Watson Gilder, Henry James, George Bancroft, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Presidents Cleveland and Arthur, Levi P. Morton, half a dozen members of the Senate and forty Congressmen.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

Field for Table Decorators.

Table decoration has become an art in itself. A woman who possesses deft fingers and a taste for floral effects can count on more or less regular employment during the season of dinners and teas, if her ideas are original and she appreciates artistic effects, not only upon the table, but in the general surroundings. A table decorator should understand the care and cultivation as well as the arrangement of flowers. Her work would then be much enlarged, and the care of house plants, window boxes, ferns and palms in different houses each day would give pleasant occupation and a regular income. Table decorators are employed by florists and caterers.

Rainbow Cloth for Winter Gowns.

An extraordinary material introduced by Francis of Paris is rainbow cloth. The ground of the fabric is white cloth, and at first glance one would suppose it were lined with a gay plaid silk. The colors, which are very soft and gleam like the colors in shadow silk when the fabric is viewed in different lights, flash into sight and disappear at every turn of the wearer, reminding one of the reflections of the sun shining through a stained glass window. Frocks of this fabric are made up simply and usually trimmed with black. A princess gown of rainbow cloth is relieved by applique designs on skirt and bodice of narrow black velvet ribbon. It has a short yoke of white moire applique with the black velvet and cuffs of white moire similarly treated.

New Fancies in Neckwear.

Novelties in neckwear continue to appear, in spite of the fact that about one hundred different kinds of scarfs, cravats, bows and frills are already worn by fashionable femininity. One of the newest neck frills is a Pierre ruff of white and black chiffon, from which depend short strips of black velvet ribbon, with a steel or jet ball dangling to the end of each. Below the ruff in front is a jabot of chiffon embroidered with chenille. A stock of satin has an over collar of black velvet, spangled with sequins. A plaited ruffle below the stock is edged by strips of narrow black velvet ribbon and sequins. The double bow cravat is odd. The first bow is at the throat and its ends are drawn down a few inches and tied a second time. Loose bows with long ends are of crepe de chine striped with narrow black velvet ribbon. The ends are finished by silken fringe, headed by a tiny ruching of the crepe de chine. Scarfs of silky grenadine gauze are of solid colors, with a border of paler tint or of Oriental pattern and coloring. Dark blues, blacks and purples, bordered with green, scarlet, blue and white, yellow, etc., are very effective.

Coral Jewelry Revived.

The popularity of coral is growing, both in Europe and in this country, and those who are best qualified to speak on the subject express the belief that the demand for coral jewelry this winter will be considerable. The beautiful cameos and carved pieces which formerly were fashionable, are no longer sought, the demand being confined to simple forms. Almost all the valuable coral at the present day comes from Italy and most of it is cut there, although a not inconsiderable part is cut in Germany. It is imported into this country ready for mounting. It is cut either round, pear shaped or en cabochon, round or oval. Heart shaped pieces are also cut to some extent. The round pieces are used chiefly in the form of necklaces, guard and lorgnette chains, sometimes alternating either with pearl or with turquoise; the pear shaped pieces are used chiefly for scarf and lace pins and pendants, link buttons, studs and rings are mounted with cabochon cut pieces. The gems which seem to combine with the best effect with coral are diamonds and pearls. In rings the stones are set either singly or in combinations of three or five graduated frequently in combination with diamonds and pearls. The favorite color is a pale shade of pink. For mounting, Roman gold is peculiarly effective.

What Girls Learned in 1789.

Slight attention was paid to the education of women before the nineteenth century. The first admission of women to the free public schools in Boston was in 1789, when they were allowed to attend them from the 20th of April to the 20th of October. President John Adams' wife, writing of the opportunities for the education of women in her day, said: "Female education in the best families went no further than writing and arithmetic and in some few and rare instances music and dancing." Mary Washington was a bad speller and her husband wrote her letters for her to copy. For the most part the girls were educated at home. There were a few female seminaries, but these were private schools, exclusively for the well-to-do; they were modeled on the English lines and the school books in the latter consisted of abridgements. Bluestockingism was in disfavor. Deportment and accomplishments were the chief thing taught in the private schools. The first college for women in the United States was the Georgia Female college, now the Wesleyan Female college, opened at Macon, Ga., in 1839. It was, however, not a real college, being actually a seminary, but called a college by the politeness of the legislators who granted its charter. Mount Holyoke, founded in 1836 and organized by Mary Lyon, also had a curriculum that was merely an academic course. But the first real college for women in the world—the first that gave them opportunity to study the higher branches of the humanities and the sciences—was that founded by Matthew Vassar at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in 1861, and which was opened in 1865. Abroad Girton college was founded in 1869, and slowly raised its standard. In 1873 Newnham, connected with Cambridge, began the higher education of women, while the University of London opened its doors to the "weaker" sex in 1878. Coeducation, the studying of young men and young women side by side, was regarded as an absurdity until quite recently. The first college in the United States to admit men and women was Antioch college in Ohio, of which Horace Mann was president. Since then the idea has spread, until now more than half the colleges in the United States open their doors to women.

A Useful Underskirt.

The present fashions do away with the superabundance of underskirts once considered necessary, and for walking dress limit the elegante to a single one. This petticoat must be carefully made and lined. White skirts are used with house dresses alone. For the promenade a skirt of silk or alpaca is necessary. These skirts should be fitted as carefully around the hips as dress skirts are, though it is not necessary to suspend them from a yoke. Line each breadth of the skirt with flannel or some warm wool material. Sew up the seams by lapping them, holding the two materials together and turning a seam on the inside and outside. This upper part of the underskirt should be sheathlike in its fit, yet should give plenty of room for free movement in walking eighteen inches from the bottom. This skirt should be finished by a straight ruffle, which may be gathered, but is often corded in groups of lengthwise cords extending to within ten inches of the bottom, where the flounce flares and is edged with a full plaiting or gathered ruffle two inches deep. If this ruffle is gathered it may be corded horizontally with two cords near the edge. Use a small cord the size of ordinary wrapping twine for this purpose. The material that is most desirable for this skirt is silk, because it is lighter than alpaca. An old faded silk that has passed its usefulness as a dress will serve excellently as a skirt. Dye it an even color. It must first be cleaned. Remove any grease spots with gasoline and sponge off soiled spots with a mixture half alcohol and half water. Dye the silk when it is cleaned and dry according to directions. Black is always a good color for elderly people, but blue of the bright medium color may be easily dyed if the silk is not already decided in color or too dark, and it is an excellent popular color for skirts this season. A dyed silk whose lacklustre views would at once identify it looks very well in a petticoat of this kind.—New York Tribune.

Gleanings from the Shops.

Various new designs in elastic belts with girdle shaped clasps.

Mourning brooches and other ornaments studded with pearls.

Jet toques and Spanish turbans with spangled horsehair brims.

Golf coats in red or green embroidered with appropriate emblems.

Many plaid materials in warm monotones or a dull-colored background.

Circular skirts of gray cheviot trimmed with gray silk passementerie.

New designs in belt buckles in floral forms, showing exquisitely colored enamel effects.

Evening slippers of satin covered with lace ornamented with strass or brilliant buckles.

Satin ribbon embroidered with variously colored beads or spangles for millinery purposes.

Bracelets with attached chain purse of gilt with enamel tops sprinkled with small bright jewels.

Lounging robes of white China silk or crepe de chine embellished with festoons of black guipure.

Small leather handbags fitted with ink, pen, paper, stamps, comb, powder puff and toilet vinegar.

Toques of silver gray panne having three spreading black wings, velvet loops and pearl ornaments.

Artistically embroidered butterfly bows, with stock collar attached, trimmed with rich blond lace.

Broad assortments of camel's hair fabrics in shades of gray, red and bronze brown, with crosswise bands in contrast.

Black and white nets completely covered with an embroidery of sequins and lace medallions in exquisitely wrought patterns.

STILL AMERICA'S CUP.

The Columbia Makes It Three Straight From the Shamrock.

MAGNIFICENT FINAL CONTEST.

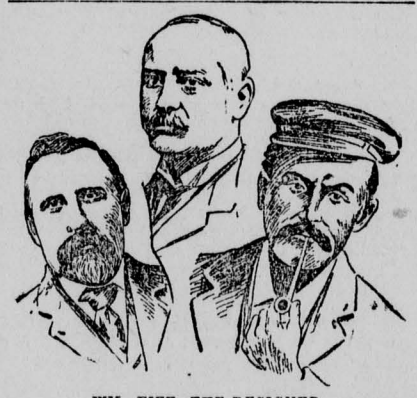
The Defender Won by Over Six Minutes—Deciding Race Sailed in Half a Gale Fairly Testing the Merits of the Yachts—The Shamrock Outsailed and Outpointed—Lipton to Try Again.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—The Columbia won Friday's race against the Shamrock, hereby securing the match by three straight victories—including the walkover—and retaining the America's Cup. The final race was a splendid test, being sailed in a strong, true breeze. The Columbia won by six minutes thirty-four seconds, including her time allowance of sixteen seconds.

CAPTAIN CHARLES BARR.
(The skipper who won.)

The giant single stickers ran out to leeward and back against the wind without accident, thus making the race a perfect test of model and sailing power in heavy weather. It was the whole sail breeze desired by Sir Thomas Lipton to show Shamrock on her best points on and off the wind.

Columbia beat her with lifted sheets going out and close-hauled coming home, and so proved her superiority in a big blow and a heavy sea. Shamrock started in a twenty-mile wind sixty-one seconds ahead of Columbia. The defender beat the challenger to the outer mark fifteen seconds, making a gain of one minute and sixteen seconds in the run before the wind. With the sixteen seconds which Columbia had on time allowance, she turned the outer mark one minute and thirty-two seconds ahead of the Irish cup hunter.



WM. FIFE, THE DESIGNER.
CAPT. WRINGE. CAPT. HOGARTH.
(The Shamrock's designer and her two skippers.)

Then ensued a hopeless stern chase for the challenger. She lost on every tack. She was outfooted at least twenty-five seconds to every mile. The setting of a small clubtopsail off Normandie was the last desperate chance taken by Captain Hogarth.

Columbia kept under lower sails, but the cup hunter carried the topsail in the piping breeze, only to be beaten at the end handsomely in the most glorious race sailed for the cup since Puritan beat Genesta in half a gale fourteen years ago by a sixteenth of a mile.

Columbia beat Shamrock nearly a mile and could have done better had Captain Barr and Mr. Iselin chosen to set a club topsail. It was a famous finish to a notable series of races, and the welcome for the winner and loser was hearty enough to wake the echoes on the Highland hills.

Sir Thomas Lipton bore his defeat like the thorough sportsman that he is. "The best boat won," he said, "and that is as it should be, and has always been in the races for America's Cup." He has announced his intention of again challenging for the America's Cup.

SOLDIERS COURT-MARTIALLED.

Men of Massachusetts Regiment Sent to Guardhouse For Drunkenness.

CINCINNATI, Ohio (Special).—The Forty-sixth Regiment of volunteers, on the way from Massachusetts to Manila, was delayed here by enforced drumhead court-martial, on account of an epidemic of drunkenness. The first section had whiskey secreted on the train. When they arrived here the colonel immediately called a drumhead court-martial, which sent thirty-five of the worst offenders to the Columbus Barracks.

As the other sections arrived in course of the day it was found that there was plenty of whisky aboard of them also, and the four sections were all sidetracked west of this city, at Valley Junction, for more trials by drumhead court-martial, and additional instalments were sentenced to the Columbus Barracks guardhouse.

Negro Dies at the Stake.

Joe Leflore, a negro, was burned to death at the stake at St. Anne, Miss. Another negro of the name of Smith barely escaped a similar fate at the hands of the mob by the discovery that there was doubt of his guilt. The crime with which the men were charged and in which Leflore confessed complicity, was the murder of a Mrs. Gambrell and her four children, who were tied to the floor of their house and left to die after the building had been saturated with kerosene and set on fire.

NEW PRESIDENT AT YALE.

Professor Arthur T. Hadley Installed as Chief of the University.

Impressive Ceremonies of Day Followed at Night by a Torchlight Procession of the Students.

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (Special).—Arthur Twining Hadley, LL. D., was inaugurated thirteenth President of Yale University to succeed Timothy Dwight. The ceremony took place in Battell Chapel, the college church, in the presence of hundreds of distinguished men and women, prominent in higher educational affairs in all sections of the country.

The inaugural ceremonies were simple in themselves. They were conducted in English, the traditional Latin pronouncements having been abandoned at Dr. Hadley's request. The new president was honored with the presence not only of distinguished Yale alumni and Federal and State officials, but by the attendance of the presidents of Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, Chicago, Brown, Oberlin and a host of other universities and colleges.

Battell Chapel was filled to the doors. The audience room presented an animated appearance, for all of those there in official capacities as representatives of other institutions wore the academic gowns and hoods of their respective institutions. Dr. Hadley, himself, wore the crimson hood of Harvard, typical of the degree of Doctor of Laws, with which Yale's older sister had honored him.

After the processional and overture the retiring president, Dr. Timothy Dwight, made the opening prayer. The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Twichell, of Hartford, the senior member of the Yale corporation, formally inducted Dr. Hadley into office and administered to him the oath. President Hadley then delivered his inaugural address.

The singing of the commencement ode followed the address of the new president, and then Professor George P. Fisher, dean of the Yale Theological School, and senior dean of the university, on behalf of the faculty graduates and undergraduates, delivered an address of welcome. The benediction was pronounced by former President Dwight, and the inaugural ceremony proper was at an end.

Three thousand Yale undergraduates and recent graduates united at night in the demonstration in honor of the inauguration. The hit of the procession was the train of cars of the "Hadley Transportation Company," the tableau being a surprise all along the line of march. It consisted of a locomotive and three cars, each sixteen feet long and seven feet high, lighted from within with lanterns. The locomotive moved on wheels and was fitted with a boiler, which emitted steam at every stop, and continuously rang a clangerous bell as a warning of its approach. With the cars were twenty seniors, carrying regulation railroad lanterns, and dressed in the garb of brakemen. The procession was reviewed at the City Hall by the Mayor and the Court of Common Council.

The celebration terminated with a huge bonfire near the campus on the old gym lot.

BOY DIES OF A WHIPPING.

School Teacher Held Responsible For the Death of a Pupil.

HAMMOND, Ind. (Special).—W. H. Reichers is Principal of the Robertsdale School, a division of the Hammond City Schools, and among his pupils was an unruly one named Arthur Whitney. After vain efforts to control him by other means, Professor Reichers gave him such a whipping as he thought the boy merited. Shortly thereafter the boy became ill and died. A post-mortem examination disclosed injuries to the spinal cord, which the physicians assert were the cause of death, and which are claimed to be due to the whipping.

Some days ago Reichers was arrested upon a charge of assault, and held under $500 bonds, which were furnished by Superintendent Belman of the city schools, who approves the teacher's method and actions. The Board of Education has decided to stand by him in the defense, and will attempt to prove that he did no bodily injury to the child. Reichers was held on the charge of manslaughter.

INSANE FARMER KILLS FIVE.

Babcock Shoots Wife and Three Sons, Then Slays Himself.

REDWOOD FALLS, Minn. (Special).—Frank E. Babcock, a farmer living near this city, murdered his wife and three sons on his farm and then committed suicide. The murder, it is supposed, was committed in a fit of insanity.

Babcock loaded his gun and went to where his two little boys were playing near the house and shot both of them dead. His wife saw the deed and ran to the barn for safety. He found his wife in the barn and shot her through the head. She fell dead.

From the barn he walked to where his oldest son was at work, and at close range fired a shot that killed him instantly. Reloading, he placed the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth and fired one barrel, killing himself instantly. He fell over on the gun, which still had one barrel cocked.

$30,000 VERDICT FOR A BOY.

Chicago Jury Says the City is Responsible For Terrible Injuries.

CHICAGO (Special).—Paralyzed from his waist down, his hearing impaired, his tongue injured to such an extent as to rob him of his power of speech, and suffering from a broken spine, Henry Walters, nine years old, has obtained the largest verdict for personal injuries ever returned against the city of Chicago—$30,000.

In January, 1898, when walking along the Thirty-fifth Street Viaduct, the boy fell through a hole in the planking, which had been obscured by smoke from a passing engine.

FAITH CURE BELIEVER ACQUITTED.

An Indiana Judge Holds That a Parent Need Not Call a Doctor for His Child.

LA PORTE, Ind. (Special).—The trial of James Chenowith, a believer in faith cure, who was indicted by the grand jury of Clinton County for murder, being held responsible for the death of an infant child, because he failed to summon a physician, has been acquitted. The case was taken from the jury by Judge Kent, who held that there is no law requiring a parent to provide medical attention for his children. The State will carry the case on appeal to the Supreme Court. The decision of Judge Kent is regarded as a great victory by believers in faith cure.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

43 MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been 2¾c ₱ qt. net to shipper. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	22,417
Condensed milk, cans	117
Cream, cans	480

BUTTER.			
Creamery—West. extras	—	@	24
Firsts	21½	@	23
Thirds to seconds	17	@	21
State—Thirds to firsts	17	@	21
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	22
Imitation Creamery	15	@	20
Factory, fresh firsts	—	@	16½
Low grades	14	@	15
CHEESE.			
State—Full cream, fancy	—	@	12¼
Small	—	@	12¾
Part skims, good to prime	8½	@	10
Full skims	—	@	4
EGGS.			
Nearby—Fancy	—	@	22
Western—Choice	—	@	20
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, choice, 1898	—	@	2 30
Medium, 1898	1 80	@	1 85
Pea, choice, 1898	—	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	2 20
White kidney, choice, 1898	—	@	—
Yellow eye	—	@	2 00
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	3 20	@	3 25
Green peas, bags	—	@	1 30
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Apples, green, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ case	—	@	1 50
Niagara, ₱ basket	12	@	13
Pears, Seckel, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 50
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Lawrence, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 75
Plums, ₱ basket	30	@	40
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
HOPS.			
State—1899, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	14
1898, fair to prime	9	@	11
Pacific Coast, 1898, choice	—	@	14
Common to prime	9	@	13
Old odds	2	@	5
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Roosters, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	55
Geese, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	25
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	13
Broilers, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	17
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	8	@	8½
Ducks, L. I. spring, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Geese, Eastern spring, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 50
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	85
Clover mixed	75	@	80
Clover	75	@	77½
Straw—Long rye	50	@	57½
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, L. I., ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 62
Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 37
Sweet, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cabbages, L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	5 00
Onions, Eastern red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Orange Co. red, ₱ bag	60	@	80
Tomatoes, ₱ box	10	@	40
Squash, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 00
Turnips, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Peas, ₱ basket	1 50	@	2 50
Lima beans, ₱ bag	50	@	1 25
String beans, ₱ basket	2 00	@	2 75
Peppers, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	5 00
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Celery, ₱ doz	10	@	30
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	8	@	10
Carrots, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—Winter Patents	3 60	@	3 80
Spring Patents	3 95	@	4 15
Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	78¾
No. 2 Red	—	@	75⅝
Corn—No. 2	39¾	@	40½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	30½
Track mixed	28½	@	30½
Rye—Western	66	@	66½
State	—	@	63
Lard—City steam	5.45c	@	5.50c
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9¾
Calves, city dressed	9	@	12
Country dressed	6	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	2 50	@	4 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 25	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	4 65	@	4 80
Country dressed	4½	@	7½

TOBACCO.

Seed leaf was firm with a good business and sales amounted to about 850 cases, including 200 cases Zimmers at private terms, 150 cases crop 1897 Wisconsin Havana at 9½@11c., 267 cases crop 1897 Pennsylvania seed leaf at 11¾@12¾c., 125 cases 1898 New England Havana at 20@55c. Sales of Havana tobacco were 150 bales at 80@90c. in bond, and sales of Sumatra were 100 bales at 80c.@$1 60 in bond.

POTATO CROP OF 1899.

A Large Crop, Estimated at 242,000,000 Bushels.

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—A liberal potato crop is in sight, according to the final report of the American Agriculturist. This says that under the stimulus of high prices last winter and spring farmers increased their area to nearly 3,000,000 acres devoted to this crop.

Returns from every important potato-growing State make it appear that the crop as a whole is close to 242,000,000 bushels, or the heaviest since 1896, when the acreage was a little smaller, but the average rate of yield per acre somewhat higher.

According to the American Agriculturist, the average yield per acre in 1899 was eighty-one bushels, compared with seventy-three bushels in 1898, sixty-four bushels in 1897, eighty-six bushels in 1896. The total crop of 1898 was 204,000,000 bushels and in 1897 it was 174,000,000 bushels.

The yield in the Middle States, though irregular, is liberal in the aggregate. New England's shortage in apples is made up partly through an unusually fine potato crop. The crop of the West is somewhat disappointing, particularly in Michigan, Northern Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and the Northwest generally. But damage reports are by no means universal, and the West, as a whole, is securing a large crop of potatoes of good quality.

In Canada and the Maritime Provinces farmers are harvesting a fair crop. Nearly an average European crop is in sight, the yield being somewhat uneven.

The home markets are well supplied, and prices to farmers are opening comparatively low. While the crop, as a whole, is a liberal one, this authority concludes, there is no reason to sacrifice stock by forcing it upon an unwilling market, wherever growers are so situated as to properly store.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

TROUGH CREEK.

The beautitul weather and good roads continue.

Grain is making very poor showing. A good rain would doubtless make an improvement.

H. G. Swope, who is teaching in Porter township, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

Mrs. Allie Kurtz, who was called home by the death of her father, left for her home on Monday.

Corn is being rapidly gathered. The yield is fair but some report the quality not quite up to other years.

Some excitement was created by the report that we had a case of malignant diphtheria in our midst, but later reports say it was a mistake and the case improving and will soon be all right, which we hope will prove correct.

N. W. Chilcott and wife, of Portland, Oregon, arrived at the old home in our valley last Friday. Mr. Chilcott has been away twenty-five years and notes many changes and many familiar faces missing. We give them hearty greeting and may they take many pleasant memories back to their far-away western home.

How to Prevent Croup.

We have two children who are subject to attacks of croup. Whenever an attack is coming on my wife gives them Chamberlain' Cough Remedy and it always prevents the attack. It is a household necessityin this county and no matter what else we run out of, it would not do to be without Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. More of it is sold here than of all other cough medicines combined.—J. M. NICKLE, of Nickle Bros., merchants, Nickleville, Pa. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Marriage Licenses.

Harry Baker, Cromwell township, and Carry Nogal, Orbisonia.

William A. Wilkins and Mazie Dickson, both of Broad Top City.

James G. Hartman and Iness B. Speck, both of Juniata township.

Martin M. Gensemore, Warriorsmark township, and Hattie A. Pawley, Marengo, Centre county.

William D. Gross, Mount Union, and Ellen Webster, Huntingdon.

Sidney C. Thompson and Esther C. Stewart, both of Spruce Creek.

Alexandria's Public Library.

Huntingdon Globe.

The trustees of the Alexandria public library, a magnificent building which is to be erected, equipped and maintained at the expense of William Woolverton, of New York, and William Thompson, of Philadelphia, met on Monday and awarded the contract for the erection of the building to Josiah C. Hall, the Huntingdon builder, for $11,000. Mr. Hall will begin the work at once and hopes to have the building under roof by Christmas and completed early next spring. There were four bidders for the contract, viz: F. D. Beyer, Tyrone; Capt. Scholler, Williamsburg; John L. Isenberg and Mr. Hall, of Huntingdon. The last named was the lowest.

The building will be of buff brick, with brown stone trimmings, two stories high, 50x80 feet, and will prove an enduring monument to the munificence and philanthropy of the donors, who were born at Alexandria, and from poverty have grown rich. The library proper will be on the first floor and a public hall, forty feet square, on the second floor.

When the library is dedicated next year the *Globe* man wants to be present and help sing the long metre Doxology!

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident of which Mr. John Oliver, of Philadelphia, was the subject is narrated by him as follows: "I was in a most dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually in back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying Electric Bitters, and to my great joy and surprise the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks and am now a well man. I know they saved my life and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts, guaranteed at B. O'Connor & Sons' store.

Deeds Entered for Record.

Peter Sprankle to J. S. Louder, property in Morris township. Consideration $5500.

Asahel H. Hight and wife to George B. Shore, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $800.

J. G. Isenberg, sheriff, to W. L. Woodcock, property in Mount Union. Consideration $100.

W. L. Woodcock to Minnie J. Rhodes, property in Mount Union. Consideration $125.

Thomas M. Oaks, sheriff, to I. N. Foust, property in Mount Union. Consideration $100.

I. N. Foust and wife to E. M. Rhodes, property in Mount Union. Consideration $150.

William Phillips to Asa Corbin, property in Union township. Consideration $230.

Asa Corbin and wife to David Grove, property in Union township. Consideration $800.

David Grove and wife to Robert G. McNeal, property in Union township. Consideration $600.

Robert G. McNeal to Samuel Grove, property in Union township. Consideration $1575.

Samuel Grove to John Numer, property in Union township. Consideration $1575.

Adam F. Rupert and wife to John Numer, property in Union township. Consideration $82.

Reese M. Blatt and wife to John G. Simpson, property in Oneida township. Consideration $2500.

John Numer's heirs to Philip Shields, property in Union township. Consideration $1050.

Franklin B. & L. Association to Abraham L. Cairns, property in Mill Creek. Consideration $600.

Mary J. Thompson and husband to Thomas J. Swiler, property in Brady township. Consideration $350.

Wm. E. Orbison to Sarah E. Briggs, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $150.

W. T. Browning and wife to John A. Creager, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $300.

A. B. McElwee and wife to Mary A. McElwee, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $400.

Solomon Greve and wife to D. R. P. Enyeart, property in Orbisonia. Consideration $275.

David Bryan and wife to Josephine Dougherty, property in Petersburg. Consideration $125.

Henry Cupp et al. to Samuel Cupp, property in Warriorsmark township. Consideration $1.

A Thousand Tongues

Could not express the rapture of Annie E. Springer, of 1125 Howard street, Philadelphia, Pa., when she found that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption had completely cured her of a hacking cough that for many years had made life a burden. All other remedies and doctors could give her no help, but she says of this Royal Cure—"it soon removed the pain in my chest and I can now sleep soundly, something I can scarcely remember doing before. I feel like sounding its praise throughout the Uuiverse." So will everyone who tries Dr. King's New Discovery for any trouble of the Throat, Chest or Lungs. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at B. O'Connor & Sons' store; every bottle guaranteed.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS

To Philadelphia, account National Export Exposition—Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for special excursion rates to Philadelphia on October 19 and 26, November 9 and 23, account National Export Exposition. Round-trip tickets, good to return within ten days, including day of issue, will be sold on above dates from all points on the Pittsburg Division, Monongahela Division, West Pennsylvania Division, Cambria and Clearfield Division, Altoona Division, Tyrone Division (except Lock Haven), Middle Division, Bedford Division, and Frederick Division (except York, Hellam, and Wrightsville), and from all points on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, at rate of *single fare for the round trip*, plus admission to the Exposition (no rate less than one dollar). For specific rates apply to Ticket Agents.

The National Export Exposition has surpassed all expectations in the extent and variety of its exhibits, and in its general excellence and attractiveness. The Implement Building, containing a marvelous display of farm machinery, is particularly interesting to agriculturalists. The band concerts and diverting midway furnish delightful entertainment for all. 10-18-6t

A Frightful Blunder

Will often cause a horrible Burn, Scald, Cut or Bruise. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures Old Sores, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, all Skin Eruptions. Best Pile cure on earth. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

AN AUTUMN OUTING.

Gettysburg, Luray, Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, Richmond and Washington.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for an eleven-day personally-conducted tour to the Battlefield of Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, Virginia Hot Springs, Natural Bridge, and the cities of Richmond and Washington to leave Pittsburg on Tuesday, October 19. The party will be in charge of a tourist agent and an experienced chaperon. A whole day will be spent on the Battlefield of Gettysburg, a carriage drive with lectures by an able guide being included in the ticket. Ample time will be allowed at Luray and Natural Bridge to view the woudrous natural formations, and at the Hot Springs two days will be spent. The season at this great Autumn resort in the beautiful mountains of Virginia will be at its height. At Richmond and Washington opportunities will be presented to visit all the points of interest under intelligent guidance.

The round-trip rate, including transportation, and parlor-car seat Pittsburg to Harrisburg, and sleeping-car berth Washington to Pittsburg; carriage drives, meals, hotel accommodations and guide fees, $70 from Pittsburg, $69 from Greensburg, $67.75 from Johnstown, $66.50 from Altoona, $65.50 from Huntingdon, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itinerary apply to Ticket Agents; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.; or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 9-27-4t

That Throbbing Headache

Would quickly leave you, if you used Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their matchless merit for Sick and Nervous Headaches. They make pure blood and strong nerves and build up your health. Easy to take. Try them. Only 25 cents. Money back if not cured. Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

"The Leakage and How to Stop It."

Such is the title of a small pamphlet by Rev. Thomas F. Rawlins published by the Wesleyan Book Room, London. It is a prize essay and deals with a problem similar to the one which has been agitating the Methodist Episcopal church for some months past. All denominations have awakened to the fact that additions to their membership have decreased rapidly and alarmingly. Search has been made diligently for the cause. Many defects have been pointed out, and the fault has been variously ascribed and many remedies suggested.

The growth of Young People's societies has been rapid and their work prominent at the time of this difficulty in the church. This writer gives the causes of decline as—

1. Premature reckoning of persons as full members.
2. Absence of public recognition of new members.
3. Dissatisfaction with class meeting.
4. Neglect of leaders to visit absentee members.
5. Lack of assurance of acceptance with God.
6. Removals without letters.

In his remedies he suggests no new methods, but a working of the present machinery, a return to earnest working of Methodistic rules. He declares from happy experience that it is entirely adequate. The tract would do our Leaguers good.

—"If you scour the world you will never find a remedy equal to One Minute Cough Cure," says Editor Fackler, of the Micanopy (Fla.) *Hustler*." It cured his family of La Grippe and saves thousands from pneumonia bronchitis, croup and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

WANTED—OLD IRON—for the next 30 days. G. D. Wood, Mapleton.

When Hungry, Go To

FISHER'S Penn Street

RESTAURANT.

—You Can Get—

Steaks, Chops, Eggs, Boiled Beas, Sandwiches, Pies, Hot Tea or Coffee.

BEST SHELL OYSTERS IN EVERY STYLE.

Oysters delivered to any part of town in any style or quantity.

—Also—

Caterer for Weddings and Banquets.

GEO. W. FISHER,

417 Penn St. HUNTINGDON, PA.

PUBLIC SALE

OF VALUABLE

PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The undersigned will offer at public sale at his tenant house adjoining the Mapleton station on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1899,

commencing at one o'clock P. M., the following personal property, to wit:

Invalids adjustable Reclining chair, small book case, childs chair, sled, globe, 2 pairs wool blankets, 4 counterpanes, 6 quilts, 9 haps, 2 feather beds and slips, one pair pillows, 1 pillow, silk piano cover, silk slumber robe, silk muffler, gent's shawl, 3 stand covers, 2 lap robes, 30 pillow cases, 7 bolster cases, 2 sets pillow shams, 17 napkins, 3 tidies, 6 sets doilies, 6 lamp mats, 5 small sheets, 15 sheets, 8 linen table cloths, 21 towels, splasher, wall pocket, clothes pins and bag, pictures and frames, wall ornaments, mantle set and ornaments, toilet bottles and vases, water set, ornamented china, finger bowl, cuspadore, bird cage, 3 hand saws, brace, bits, wrenches, chisels, hammers, hatchet, calipers, set draughting tools, tool chest, lot of tools, construction and builders' sets, 2 pairs skates, 2 pairs roller skates, tree ornaments, children's toys and games, etc., etc. Also

209 Volumes

of the choicest works of English and American literature, several volumes of novels, children's books, music and music books, etc.

Complete catalogued lists of the above mentioned 209 volumes may be had by addressing the undersigned. The above goods are being sold as the property of George A. Miller for storage and expenses.

This sale will be continued each evening until goods are sold. The linen will be sold the afternoon of October 25th.

Also at the same time I will sell a lot of shoemakers' lasts and tools.

Terms Cash. M. L. REX,
Oct. 2, 1899. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Now for 1899.

You want to get in line with us for the coming season's business.

Investigate—

others are doing so—and have found that we furnish the right goods at the right price.

There is some satisfaction in knowing that you can buy your dry goods, notions, groceries, hardware, &c, from us for less money than by going abroad.

Your trade is solicited.

J. L. Houck,

Cassville, Pa.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

—AT—

PRIVATE SALE.

The undersigned, executor of the estate of the late W. H. Rex, deceased, offers at private sale the real estate of the late deceased. This property is all in the Borough of Mapleton, is free from incumbrance of any kind, is well located, and those desiring comfortable homes could make no better investment. It is more economical to buy a home than to pay rent.

No. 1. A lot of ground at junction of Chestnut and Main streets on which formerly stood the mansion house and store room of the late deceased. Well of good water, stone sufficient in walls for building several foundations, outbuildings, orchard and small fruits.

No. 2. House and lot on Main street known as the Brumbaugh property, adjoining No. 1. Lot in good state of cultivation.

No. 3. House and lot on Main street, known as the Kyler property, adjoining No. 2. Large kitchen.

No. 5 House and lot on Grant street. New house, excellent lot extending through to alley. A very desirable home.

No. 6. House and lot on Spring street. Lot extends through to Gayton street.

No. 7. Double House and lot. Lot faces on Grant, Church and Spring streets.

All these properties have good drainage, are convenient to church and schools, and excepting No. 1, are occupied by tenants, and all are among the most desirable properties in Mapleton.

TERMS:—25 per cent. cash and the balance in three equal annual payments.

For further particulars call on or address,

JERE B. REX, Executor,
Aug. 10 tf. Huntingdon Pa.

GOOD OLD FASHIONED

CHARCOAL TIN

For Roofing and Spouting.

Having secured the exclusive sale of Gunney, McFarland & Co., Antipin-hole Tin, I now offer the people of Huntingdon and vicinity the only old fashioned Charcoal Tin sold in the United States. This Tin is made in Great Britain by the old process of 40 years ago and is fully guaranteed to be just as good as tin made at that time. If you need roofing or spouting call and let me explain the difference between this and the common tin and get my guarantee on same.

John Reynolds,

(Next door First National Bank,)

Huntingdon, Pa.

Clothing

For MEN, YOUTHS and CHILDREN.

FALL - AND - WINTER UNDERWEAR.

—ALL THE—

Latest Style Hats

SOFT AND STIFF,

and as large a variety of furnishing goods as you would care to make a selection from and all at

CASH PRICES

which are always low prices to the buyer.

O. L. STEWART,

One Price Clothier,

6th & Washington Sts., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Oct. 25, 1899.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 21, 1899.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M		A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00		2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.50	12.25		4.35
Washington...	10.40	.....	.....	7.55	10.50		.....
Baltimore	11.41	4.50	.....	8.45	11.45		.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.00	8.00	11.48	11.45	3.45	5.00
Rockville	....	8.12	11.59	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.14	8.17	12.03	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.29	8.35	12.16	.....	4.10	5.34
Newport	3.52	9.05	12.37	.....	4.30	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	12.45	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.53	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.25	9.44	1.07	.....	4.57	6.38
Mifflin	4.30	9.50	1.11	.....	5.02	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.52	10.13	1.30	1.10	5.22	7.07
McVeytown....	5.15	10.38	1,49	.....	.....	7.30
N. Hamilton...	5.33	11.00	2.06	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.39	11.06	2.10	.....	6.03	7.56
Mapleton.	5.45	11.13	2.15	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.03	11.32	2.29	2.01	6.22	8.20
Petersburg	6 19	11.47	2.43	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.46	12.13	3.07	h	16.54	8.56
Tyrone.	6.52	12.20	3.12	2.40	6 59	9.02
Bellwood	7.17	12.41	3.29	.....	7.18	9.20
Altoona.	7.40	1.00	3.45	3.10	7.35	9.35
Pittsburg	12.10	5.50	8.40	6.55	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.06 Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58. p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to take on passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Week days	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		2.50	8.00		12.45	4.50
Altoona.....	4 40	7.15	11.40	2.05	5.50	9.05
Bellwood.....	4.52	7.30	11.52	2.19	6.04	9.19
Tyrone	5.04	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.20	9.33
Birmingham .	5.08	7.53	g	2.40	6.24	
Petersburg ...	5.25	8.17		3.03	6.47	
Huntingdon....	5.37	8.30	12.35	3.17	7.00	10.12
Mapleton.	5.51	8.47		3.35	7.15	
Mt. Union.....	5.56	8.53	12.54	3.42	7.21	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	6.01	8.58		3.47	7.26	
McVeytown....	6.17	9.15		4.06	7.44	
Lewiston Jc....	6.38	9.35	1.33	4.33	8.06	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.58	9.55	1.50	4.55	8.26	11.37
Port Royal.....	7.02	9.59		5.00	8.31	
Thompsontown	7.17	10.14		5.18	8.47	
Millerstown. ...	7.26	10.22		5.28	8.57	
Newport	7.35	10.32	2.24	5.39	9.05	
Duncannon.....	8.00	10.54	2.44	6.08	9.29	
Marysville	8.13	11.07	2.56	6.26	9.43	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.32	9.48	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	6.45	10.00	1.00

Pittsburg 2.50, Altoona 6.05, Tyrone 6.27, Huntingdon 6.57, Harrisburg 9.10 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.		A.M
Baltimore.....	11.55	*3.11	6.00	9.45			
Washington..	1.00	*4.10	7.15	10.55			
Phila.....	11.48	11.52	*3.00	6.23	10.20		4.25
New York	2.13	2.23	*5.53	9.30	3.53		7.13

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.30 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.15 A. M., Huntingdon 1.10 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.40 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., arrive Harrisburg 2.40p.m., Philadelhia 5.47 p. m., New York, Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts. 8.08; W. Twenty-third St. Station 8.20 p. m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15 p.m.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops on signal only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.50 A. M. and 3.40 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 7.55, 11.42 A. M. and 3.00 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 7.05 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.20 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 3.15 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Sept. 7, 1898.

NORTH. Irreg., No.5.	NORTH. P.M. Mail, No.3	NORTH. a.m Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. p. m. Mail, No. 4.	SOUTH. a. m. Irreg., No. 6.
a.m.	P.M.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	a. m.
7 48	12 50	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	7 04
8 00	1 02	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	6 54
8 12	1 14	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	6 34
8 40	1 42	7 12	Saltillo	10 39	5 30	6 01
8 48	1 50	7 20	Three Springs	10 30	5 21	5 54
9 00	2 03	7 32	* Pogue	10 15	5 07	5 42
9 15	2 18	7 46	Rockhill	9 53	4 44	5 30
	2 35	8 01	Shirley	9 38	4 29	
	2 44	8 10	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 21	
	3 06	8 32	Mount Union	9 15	4 06	
a. m.	p. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

Irreg. No. 7, leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cook's 5.13, Cole's 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Springs 5.53, Pogue 6.05, arrive at Rockhill 6.20 p. m.

Irreg. No. 8, leaves Rockhill 2.20 p. m., Pogue 2.32. Three Springs 2.44, Saltillo 2.51, Cole's 3.31, Cook's 3.43, arrive at Robertsdale 3.43 p. m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. Irreg., No. 12	WEST. Mail, No. 10	STATIONS.	EAST Irreg., No. 9	EAST Mail, No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 50	7 25	L Rockhill A	6 30	4 55
5 43	7 18	*Blacklog	6 37	5 02
5 35	7 10	*Cedar Rock	6 45	5 10
5 31	7 06	*Locke Vall'y	6 49	5 14
5 25	7 00	*Shade Gap Stair	6 55	5 20
		A Goshorn L		

Mail trains Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 10 and 11 and irregular trains 9 and 12 run daily except Sunday. Irregular trains 5, 6, 7 and 8 do not run daily, but carry passengers when run.

* Flag stations. Beersville changed to Pogue.

A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

—"When our boys are almost dead from whooping cough, our doctor gave One Minute Cough Cure. They recovered rapidly," writes P. B. Belles, Argyle, Pa. It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 29, "Giving a Measure of Love." Text, Mark xii, 41-44.

"She threw in two mites."

The widow's gift has become historic. The duty to give in proportion to one's possessions is becoming more clear to many Christians. Some are giving one-tenth of their income. Others are finding that they are able to live on less than nine-tenths of their income and are gladly using a larger proportion for the direct work of God in the world. There are many who have found themselves greatly prospered in material as well as spiritual lines since they adopted a course of systematic and proportionate giving. It is certain that the Scriptures commend and in many places command this practice.

The chief obstacles to the adoption of the practice by all the people of the League and church lie in the dislike of binding oneself down to rules and general carelessness in regard to methods and means of grace.

A still more serious difficulty lies in the taste for luxuries and dislike of sharp self denial. Many young people and workingmen with large families find the expenses of living and the small wages received make it very hard work to lay up any surplus. To give away cash when there are so many things they want themselves is asking too much. So the collection box passes unnoticed. These are the people who will always feel uncomfortable when subscriptions are asked for. Some will resent it as "continual begging."

But the widow who gave the two mites belonged to the class of the poor workers. She found her soul hunger for God's service more imperative than the need for food. Her tribe has never become extinct. There are multitudes of the poor, some very poor, whose hands are always open to the needy and who will give to others even if their giving means the halving of their last loaf. Covetousness is no more a matter of quantity than is generosity. Stinginess is not a matter of dollars and cents, but of inner spirit. We need to cultivate generous feeling toward others and to let our sympathy get into our purses.

A Modern Missionary.

Distance is needed to see many objects in due proportion and proper setting. So of men. Too near to them, we often miss some essential features and miscalculate their worth as too great or too little. After a century has solidified and settled the work he did John Wesley looms up in history, grander in proportion and finer in mold than ever before. The Spectator of London, one of the most ably conducted and influential publications of the world, recently had a long article on Wesley and his work, in which higher estimate is placed upon his character and influence than has been usual in the highest literary circles of Britain. Shakespeare and Wesley are named as the greatest of Englishmen. As the labors of the latter were religious mainly and the former is known only in his literary work, the Methodist of Epworth and Oxford must ever rank superior to even the bard of Stratford-on-Avon.

WESLEY CENTENARY STATUE.

It is not too much to say that but for the Wesleys and their associates in the last century there is little doubt that England must have suffered from a revolution more bloody and brutal than that which deluged France with blood in the mad struggle of the masses with the privileged classes. The Methodist revival worked an almost complete reformation of manners and morals and led to a political revolution but little less radical and complete than that across the channel, only it was accomplished by parliamentary methods and without bloodshed and violence.

The centennial statue of John Wesley stands in London in front of his chapel in City road.

The Little Things.

It is while you are patiently toiling at the little tasks of life that the meaning and shape of the great whole of life dawn upon you. It is while you are resisting little temptations that you are growing stronger.—Phillips Brooks.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples, chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25cts. per box. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

DR. CADY'S CONDITION POWDERS, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Topic For the Week Beginning Oct. 29—Comment by Rev. S. H. Doyle.

TOPIC.—Giving, a measure of love.—Mark xii, 41-44. (A meeting to consider systematic and proportionate giving.)

This incident took place in the temple. It is the familiar story of the widow's mites. Jesus was watching the people put their money in the treasury, which consisted of brazen trumpet shaped chests into which voluntary offerings for the sacrifice fund were placed. Many out of their abundance gave liberally. A poor widow gave two mites, but it was all her living for that day. Men would have condemned her act as one lacking judgment, but Christ commended the poor widow and declared that she had given more than all the rest.

Undoubtedly that which led Christ to commend the widow's gift was the fact that it was the offering of a humble heart, full of love to God. It was an expression of her gratitude to God. It was the measure of her love, and in giving all she proved that she loved God with all her being. Love should be the prompter of our gifts and the measure of them, but, alas, it is not always so, or, if it is, the love of many must be very small indeed. This gift of love sets forth the characteristics of true giving to God.

1. It was prompted by the proper motive—love to God. Love to God and for His cause in the world should inspire all our giving.

2. The purpose for which the gift was made was a good one. It was for the benefit of the sacrifice fund of God's temple—a most worthy purpose to which to give. Money given to win the applause of men to attain social or political position is not approved of God or commended by Christ. But if given for some noble and lofty purpose, the carrying forward of God's work in the world, the relief of the distressed and needy or the uplifting of mankind, God is sure to approve the gift and to bless and reward the giver.

3. It was a self sacrificing gift. It was a gift that cost something. It was the widow's all and perhaps necessitated want and hunger for that day at least. The value of a gift in the sight of God is not its literal worth, but the worth of the one who gave it. What it will appear in the sight of God will depend not upon how much we give, but upon how much we have left. God regards not so much what we give as what we keep. The greatness of the gift depends upon what it costs to make it. The rich gave more than the widow, but they had more left than she. Hence the superior character of her gift.

This poor widow's gift should inspire us to a more liberal and cheerful consecration of our money to Christ. If Christ thought it was right for her to give so liberally, He must think the same of us, and if He was willing to commend her He will be willing to commend and bless us.

Bible Readings.—Gen. xxviii, 19-22; Lev. xxvii, 30-34; Deut. x, 17; Hag. ii, 8; Math. v, 23, 24; x, 8; Mark x, 17-22; Luke vi, 38; John xii, 1-8; Acts xx, 35; Rom. xii, 8; II Cor. viii, 1-12; ix, 1-15; Phil. iv, 15-17.

—The "Plow Boy Preacher," Rev. J. Kirkman, Belle Rive, Ill., says: "After suffering from bronchial or lung trouble for ten years, I was cured by One Minute Cough Cure. It is all that is claimed for it and more." It cures coughs, colds, grippe and all throat and lung troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

God's Furnace.

Sweetness of character and life comes out of sanctified trial. Testing softens under divine grace. God's furnace is intended to refine and purify. It is not for us to repine under His chastening and molding operations. He knows best how to rub off the rough angles, to sweeten the temper, to subdue the wayward spirit and to bring into meetness for heaven.—Presbyterian.

—President King, Farmers' Bank, Brooklyn, Mich., has used DeWitt's Little Early Risers in his family for years. Says they are the best. These famous little pills cure constipation, biliousness and all liver and bowel troubles. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Unanswered Prayers.

Many of our prayers are unanswered simply because they are against God's way of doing. We ask to be taken out of the world not by death, but by deliverance. Our desire is to live, but apart from real life. Such is not the divine purpose. Jesus Himself submitted to every human condition.—Presbyterian Journal.

—Joseph Stockford, Hodgdon, Me., healed a sore running for seventeen years and cured his piles of long standing by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It cures all skin diseases. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

The Strong Man.

It is the man of strong convictions who counts in this world. He who stands for something in the end carries the day. He of the easy going or milk and water type of character drops out in the battle of life.—Presbyterian.

—Eat plenty, Kodol Dyspepsia Cure will digest what you eat. It cures all forms of dyspepsia and stomach troubles. E. R. Gamble, Vernon, Texas, says, "It relieved me from the start and cured me. It is now my everlasting friend." A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

WM. REED & SON.

Underwear Needs Must Be Supplied Soon

and you want the best that your money will buy. The time when any kind would do is over, for the good kinds can be had and at right prices. This store's showing of underwear can satisfy any demands.

THE LADIES' FLEECED COTTON VESTS and PANTS in Gray, White and Ecru are most splendid value at 25 cents each. Ecru only comes at 15 cents each, also heavier ones at 50 cents.

LADIES' FLEECED UNION SUITS, 25 cts., 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.00.

LADIES' WOOL UNION SUITS, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 each.

We are agents for the Celebrated MUNSING PLATED UNDERWEAR which comes in union suits and separate pants and vests.

In LADIES' NATURAL WOOL PANTS and VESTS we have complete lines at 50 cts., 75 cts., $1.00 and $1.25 each. We also have White and Gray Wool Ribbed Pants and Vests at 75 cents and $1.00 each.

For Infants and Children we show all the desirable kinds of Underwear both in Union Suits and single garments, in fleece-lined, gray cotton, natural wool, scarlet, white, etc.

Our MEN'S FLEECE-LINED VESTS and DRAWERS at 38 cents each or 75 cents per suit will surprise you, as will also our Boys' Heavy Fleeced-Lined Vests and Pants at 25 cents each or 50 cents per suit.

This department will repay well all the time spent in seeing it.

Wm Reed & Son,

Huntingdon, Pa.

THE DAY-LIGHT STORE.....

We are still doing business at the old stand and our stock never was in better condition. Every department is full, consisting of

Carpets, Oil Cloth, Trunks, Satchels, Telescopes, Tubs,
Clothes Wringers, Tinware, Crocks, Dishes, Wash Rubbers, Ropes, Hatchets,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Spices and Groceries.

A few prices in staples will convince you our prices are right:

Muslin, 5c.; Calico, 5c.; Ginghams, 6c.;
Coffee, 10c.; Sugar, 6c.; Coal Oil, 12c.; Flour, 80c & $1.

Space will not permit the enumeration of all we have but we always made it our motto not to be undersold in honest goods. No misrepresentations, remember.

Owing to the sweeping reductions, we are compelled to discontinue the discount of 5 per cent., except to those issuing orders.

The highest market prices paid for produce. Your trade respectfully solicited.

John G. Gillam.

CLAY PARK,

Three Springs, - - - Pa.

Do You Want to Buy a Buggy or Wagon?

I have them either hand-made or factory, fitted out with Mather Dust-Proof Long Distance Axle.

A fine guaranteed top buggy at	$35.00
Open rigs (fully guaranteed) as low as	24.00
Two-seated spring wagons with top and brake	55.00
Three-seated wagons (hand-made) 2000 lbs. capacity	75.00

Columbia Farm Wagons, brake, double bed, spring seat, as follows:

One-Horse - - - - $28.00 to $38.00.
Two-Horse - - - - 50.00 to 60.00.

☞ *I give a binding Two-year guarantee with every one of my hand-made buggies or wagons.*

Sewing machines (high grade)	$16.50
Washing machines	2.75
Cook stoves	$11.00 to 19.50

Write for Price List on Implements.

CATTLE, SHEEP AND WOOL TAKEN SAME AS CASH.

Remember I am selling lower than any other dealer in the county and pay freight to your nearest station.

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

CLAY PARK,
Three Springs, - Pa.

A Word to Farmers.

Farmers and others desiring to purchase fruit or ornamental trees are urged to correspond with me before purchasing. The stock I have sold in this county in the past years has proven true to name and the trees were healthy. This ought to be convincing evidence that it is better to buy from reliable home agents than from strangers. I intend canvassing the county thoroughly this season and want your patronage.

L. C. CORBIN,
9-28-98. tf Huntingdon, Pa

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.30 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

J. FRANK PARK.

DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve
Cures Piles, Scalds, Burns.

Kodol
Dyspepsia Cure.
Digests what you eat.

It artificially digests the food and aids Nature in strengthening and reconstructing the exhausted digestive organs. It is the latest discovered digestant and tonic. No other preparation can approach it in efficiency. It instantly relieves and permanently cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Flatulence, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Sick Headache, Gastralgia, Cramps, and all other results of imperfect digestion.

Prepared by E. C. DeWitt & Co., Chicago.

A. B Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

"It is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good."

That small ache or pain or weakness is the "ill wind" that directs your attention to the necessity of purifying your blood by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then your whole body receives good, for the purified blood goes tingling to every organ. It is the remedy for all ages and both sexes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Sour Stomach

"After I was induced to try CASCARETS, I will never be without them in the house. My liver was in a very bad shape, and my head ached and I had stomach trouble. Now, since taking Cascarets, I feel fine. My wife has also used them with beneficial results for sour stomach."
JOS. KREHLING, 1921 Congress St., St. Louis, Mo.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Cascarets
TRADE MARK REGISTERED
REGULATE THE LIVER

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
... CURE CONSTIPATION. ...
Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago, Montreal, New York. 318

NO-TO-BAC Sold and guaranteed by all druggists to CURE Tobacco Habit.

Why Cats Hiss and Spit.

Hissing and spitting by young kittens, even before they see, was in the first place probably an attempt to intimidate enemies by making them think that the hole where the helpless wild kittens resided contained a venomous snake. It is a very curious and remarkable fact that many different kinds of creatures which have their homes in shallow holes have a similar habit of spitting when an enemy approaches. Furthermore, it is probable that the expression of a cat at bay is part of the same instinctive stratagem. We know, says a writer in Pearson's Weekly, how general is the horror of the serpent tribe throughout all nature, and hence it seems likely that the serpentlike aspect of the head of an enraged cat, together with its threatening hiss, might disconcert an enemy sufficiently to give an advantage to the cat.

Like Finding Money.

The use of the Endless Chain Starch Book in the purchase of "Red Cross" and "Hubinger's Best" starch, makes it just like finding money. Why, for only 5c you are enabled to get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, embossed in gold. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain the beautiful Christmas presents free.

He Nonplussed Blaine.

It is said that the only time James G. Blaine was nonplussed was while he was Secretary of State. One of the applicants for a consulate in Japan was the late Samuel Kimberley, of Baltimore, who died in the service in Central America. After he had presented his credentials Mr. Blaine said:

"I should like to appoint you, Mr. Kimberley, but I have made it a rule to recommend no one who does not speak the language of the country to which he is sent. Do you speak Japanese?"

"Cert-t-tinly, Mr. Blaine," stammered Mr. Kimberley. "A-a-ask me s-s-something in J-J-Japanese and I'll a-a-a-nswer you."

Mr. Blaine hadn't a word to say, but the Japanese post went to another man, all the same, and Kimberley went to Central America.

Another story is told of Kimberley equally creditable to his nimble wit. One day he met a young woman, who threw her arms impulsively around his neck and kissed him. Seeing her mistake, she drew back and angrily asked:

"Aren't you Mr. Jones?"

"N-n-no, madam," replied Kimberley, bowing; "I'm n-n-not, but I w-w-wish to thunder I w-w-w-was."—Saturday Evening Post.

Indiana's Leech Farm.

There is a leech farm in Indiana, probably the only one in the whole country. The industry is carried on in moss filled vats. The breeding leeches were brought from Germany some years ago.

It requires 10,800,000 pounds of meat a week to feed the inhabitants in Greater New York and Jersey City.

There are 1000 vessels which cross the Atlantic Ocean regularly every month, some of them twice a month.

MRS. PINKHAM says that irritability indicates disease. Women who are nervous and snappish are to be pitied. Their homes are uncomfortable; their dispositions grow constantly worse. Such women need the counsel and treatment of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex.

EVERY-DAY TALKS WITH WOMEN

MRS. ANNA E. HALL, of Milldale, Conn., was all run down in health and had completely lost control of her nerves. She wrote to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Now she writes:

"I wish to thank you for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. It has helped me more than anything else. I suffered for a long time with nervousness, pains in back and limbs and falling of the womb; also had neuralgia in my head and could not sleep. I told my husband that something must be done, for I was nearly frantic with pain. Having read of the wonderful cures Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had performed, I determined to try it. I have taken it and am happy to say I am cured. I recommend it to all my friends and never tire of telling the benefit I have derived from its use. I have you alone to thank for my recovery."

MRS. ELLEN FLANAGAN, 1810 Mountain St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—Three years ago I was a sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, was irritable and cross, and can say that after taking seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was entirely cured. I take great pleasure in writing this to you and would be pleased to be interviewed by any one who is afflicted with that distressing complaint. I am very grateful to you."

HOLIDAY GIFTS FOR ALL

The first five persons procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book** from their grocer, will each obtain one large 10c. package of **"Red Cross" Starch**, one large 10c. package of **"Hubinger's Best" Starch**, two Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, as natural as life, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, the finest of its kind ever printed, all absolutely free. All others procuring the **Endless Chain Starch Book**, will obtain from their grocer the above goods for 5c. **"Red Cross" Laundry Starch** is something entirely new, and is without doubt the greatest invention of the Twentieth Century. It has no equal, and surpasses all others. It has won for itself praise from all parts of the United States. It has superceded everything heretofore used or known to science in the laundry art. It is made from wheat, rice and corn, and chemically prepared upon scientific principles by **J. C. Hubinger, Keokuk, Iowa**, an expert in the laundry profession, who has had twenty-five years' practical experience in fancy laundering, and who was the first successful and original inventor of all fine grades of starch in the United States. Ask your grocers for this Starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

FIGHTING ON THE BORDER

Boers and British Clash at Mafeking and Other Points.

ARMORED TRAINS ATTACKED

Repeated Assaults by Boers Repulsed With a Reported Loss of Three Hundred Killed—A Skirmish Near Spytzfontein—Coast Towns Crowded With Refugees—Cecil Rhodes at Kimberley.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (By Cable).—Colonel Baden-Powell, who commands the small British force holding Mafeking, is making a successful resistance to the attempts of the Boers to take that place. Advices have been received to the effect that he had made a sortie against the enemy and inflicted severe loss upon them. The report says that 300 Boers and eighteen British were killed. The town will be relieved as soon as reinforcements can be forwarded to it. It is feared, however, by those having friends and relatives there that the Boer force will be strengthened and the British defenders overcome by mere weight of numbers before aid can reach them.

There is a strong force of Rough Riders, headed by Cecil Rhodes, at Kimberley. The Boers are extremely anxious to capture Mr. Rhodes, they believing that with him a prisoner they would hold a strong card to play against the British.

An armored train reconnoitred Spytzfontein from Kimberley and engaged the

GENERAL JOUBERT.
(Commander of the Transvaal forces.)

Boers at that point. Five Boers were killed and seven wounded. The British suffered no loss.

Dispatches confirm the capture by the Boers of Newcastle and a number of minor points on the Natal border.

The coast towns are crowded with refugees from the Rand. The authorities are making every effort to relieve the distress that is prevalent among them. Some of these refugees were compelled to leave the Transvaal with nothing but the clothes they wore.

A resident of Johannesburg, who left that city a few days ago has arrived here. He says that four thousand British subjects remain in Johannesburg. The Boer Government has made excellent arrangements for safeguarding property there. A strong force of special police, chiefly Germans and Frenchmen, armed with revolvers, patrol the streets.

The Boers seized the telephone at Modder River and attempted to speak with Kimberley, hoping to learn the disposition of the British forces. The manoeuvre was discovered and frustrated.

According to advices received here the British have blown up the Hopetown bridge over the Orange River, with a view of checking the Boer advance southward.

Later advices say that the bridge which has been blown up by the British is not the railway structure, but one twelve miles west of the railway, over which the old coaching road passes.

PARLIAMENT FOR WAR.

English Parties Unite in Plans for Transvaal Campaign.

LONDON (By Cable).—For the third time during the Queen's reign Parliament meets in the autumn for the definite purpose of providing supplies for a military campaign. The emergency was quietly described Tuesday in the Queen's Speech as a plain requirement of law that Parliament should be summoned when the reserves were called out for service in Africa. Both houses were in a serious mood and settled down to business with less formality than usual. Lord Salisbury lost no time in providing the cue that the object of the Government had been to make British interests paramount and to civilize and improve the conditions of all the races in South Africa. The Earl of Kimberley and Sir Henry Campbell Bannermann both described Kruger's ultimatum as an act of definance and unreason which rendered war inevitable, and pledged the support of the opposition for any financial measures.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Grand Duke Michael of Russia, made a special inspection of the Scots Guards, prior to their departure for South Africa. He cordially congratulated the commanding officer, Colonel Arthur Paget, on having so fine a battalion and briefly addressed the men. Afterward he conversed at length with Colonel Paget and his American wife.

The calling out of the Cape Colony volunteers is supplemented by a decision to raise 2000 more volunteers in Cape Colony and 1000 in Natal. Thus the total strength of the volunteer forces in both places will amount to 12,500 men.

Dr. Leyds, the Minister of the South African Republic to European Governments, is said to be going to Berlin shortly to confer with political personages.

Price of Wheat Goes Up.

LONDON (By Cable).—The outbreak of war has sent up the price of English wheat, and on various country markets the farmers have refused to sell wheat under thirty shillings per quarter, in some cases even holding out for a still higher price.

Neutrality Proclamations Issued.

PRETORIA, South African Republic (By Cable).—The French, German and Italian Consuls have issued proclamations calling upon their respective countrymen to remain neutral.

CASTRO RULES VENEZUELA

The Revolutionist Rides Into the Capital With His Army.

Former President Andrade Declares He Will Return With Warships to Overthrow the Government.

CARACAS (By Cable).—General Cipriano Castro, the successful revolutionary leader, made a triumphal entry into this city and took possession of the Yellow House, the official residence of the President. General Castro rode at the head of the conquering army, and much enthusiasm was displayed as they came into the city. At night there was a display of fireworks in honor of the success of the revolution.

CAPITOL AT CARACAS, VENEZUELA.

Provisional President Rodriguez and his Cabinet, which had been appointed, at once turned over the control of affairs to General Castro.

In an interview General Castro declared that the acts of the deposed President, Senor Andrade, proved that he was incapable of administering the affairs of the Government. His administration was causing general ruin, and hastening the dissolution of the Liberal party. General Castro added that it was his intention to use the best elements of the country, irrespective of party, in forming a cabinet. He solemnly promised to form a strong Government.

The troops are in excellent condition. No atrocities have been committed.

Former President Andrade has written a letter to General Matos, formerly Minister of Finance, advising him that he will go to the West Indies, and declaring that he will return with warships and soldiers to overthrow General Castro.

CZAR'S SKULL TREPANNED.

Operation to Relieve Cerebral Pressure Said to Have Been Successful.

HAMBURG, Germany (By Cable).—It is authoritatively reported that the Czar submitted to an operation of skull trepanning at Darmstadt on October 14. It is said that

CZAR OF RUSSIA.

the operation relieved him considerably of his sufferings from cerebral pressure.

The Czar has been suffering from amnesia, the result of an injury to his head when he was a young man, and an operation was determined upon some time ago.

MEXICANS KILLED BY COWBOYS.

A Running Fight on the Border Resulting in Many Casualties.

EL PASO, Texas (Special).—Arizona cowboys and Mexican officers at Naco had a brush resulting in casualties on both sides. The affray took place as an excursion between Bisbee, Ariz., loaded with five hundred men, women and children, which had come to Naco to witness the ball game was preparing to pull out.

The trouble originated in a barroom brawl on the Mexican side of the line, where a number of cowboys and Mexicans were involved. The Mexican policemen rushed in to arrest the cowboys.

The Americans retreated toward the line and had almost reached it when the Mexicans opened fire, bringing down a man named Ryan. The cowboys' weapons were quick to respond, and a running fight ensued, during the progress of which bullets whistled all around the excursion train, and one of them struck a bystander named Burgess in the right leg. Five Mexicans were hit, four of them being killed outright and the fifth mortally wounded.

Cowboys on the other side of the line hastened to the rescue of their friends, and fighting at long range from United States territory held the Mexican officers in check until the fugitives were safe. "Joe" Rhodes made a determined stand, and, after being wounded, was captured and is now in the Naco (Mexican) jail.

Lieutenant-Colonel Howard Killed.

A cable dispatch was received in Omaha, Neb., announcing the death in the Philippines of Lieutenant-Colonel Guy Howard, son of General O. O. Howard. The cablegram was received by Judge J. M. Woolworth, father-in-law of Colonel Howard, and read as follows: "Guy Howard killed in action to-day."

Kaiser Wants a Large Navy.

Emperor William, on the occasion of the launching of the battleship Kaiser Karl der Grosse at Hamburg, said that Germany needed a strong fleet, and deplored the fact that the growth of commerce had been retarded by want of ships.

Save the Nickels.

From saving, comes having. Ask your grocer how you can save 15c by investing 5c. He can tell you just how you can get one large 10c package of "Red Cross" starch, one large 10c package of "Hubinger's Best" starch, with the premiums, two beautiful Shakespeare panels, printed in twelve beautiful colors, or one Twentieth Century Girl Calendar, all for 5c. Ask your grocer for this starch and obtain these beautiful Christmas presents free.

One Way to Collect Back Rent.

There is a retired organ grinder in Louisville, Ky., who is both clever and rich. Being unable to collect three months' rent on a house he owned he took his organ there and played it steadily in front of the house till the tenant, assisted by his sympathetic suffering neighbors, raised the money and bought off the organ grinding landlord with the rent.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

About 3,000,000 walking sticks are exported annually from the Congo region.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

There are now over 7000 owners of automobiles in Europe.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Twenty-five Chinese pupils are enrolled in the Chicago public schools.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Porto Rico's tobacco crop is thrice as valuable as the sugar crop.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

The number of accidents to automobilists in France is constantly increasing.

A Beautiful Book on the South.

The superb book, "The Empire of the South," which is being distributed by the Southern railway, is beyond question the most exquisite publication ever issued by a railroad company. It is 9x11 in size and contains nearly 200 pages and 400 illustrations. It gives in most interesting form a complete record of the wonderful industrial growth of the Southern states and also presents its charms as a resort section. The work cost upward of $20,000 to produce, and has been highly praised by the press both North and South. A copy will be sent prepaid to any one remitting 15c. to Alex. S. Thweatt, Eastern Passenger Agent, 271 Broadway, N. Y.

An epidemic of Wagnerian music is threatened for this country.

I could not get along without Piso's Cure for Consumption. It always cures.—MRS. E. C MOULTON, Needham, Mass., October 22, 1894.

Explorers in North Dakota have discovered a cave seven miles long.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets.

Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Locomotive whistling is forbidden in Toronto, Ont., on Sunday.

A galloping consumption avoided by timely use of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar
Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one Minute

More than 2000 varieties of orchids are now under cultivation in Europe.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world See their liberal offer in advertisement in an other column of this paper.

The royal deer park at Copenhagen, Denmark, covers 4200 acres.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sparagus Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Chicago thieves recently stole sixty feet of a picket fence.

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP
SAFE SURE
Cures a Cough or Cold at once.
Conquers Croup without fail.
Is the best for Bronchitis, Grippe, Hoarseness, Whooping-Cough, and for the cure of Consumption.
Mothers praise it. Doctors prescribe it.
Small doses; quick, sure results.
FOR ALL LUNG TROUBLE

CARTER'S INK
No household can afford to be without it—Every household can afford to have it.

WANTED—Energetic man as County Superintendent to manage our business in your own and adjoining counties; no canvassing; straight salary, $18.00 per week and expenses. Yearly contract, rapid promotion. Exceptional opportunity. Address Manufacturers, P. O. Box 733, Philadelphia, Penn.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

RHEUMATISM CURED—Sample bottle, 4 days' treatment, postpaid, 10 cents. ALEXANDER REMEDY CO., 246 Greenwich St., N. Y.

ARNOLD'S COUGH KILLER Prevents CONSUMPTION
CURES COUGHS AND COLDS
All Druggists. 25c.

BOERS BEATEN IN BIG BATTLE

An Attack on the British Camp at Glencoe Resulted in the Rout of Joubert's Forces.

A DECISIVE VICTORY.

Boer Guns Were Speedily Silenced by British Artillery, and Then the Troops Advanced.

An Artillery Duel Preceded the Assault—Boers Abandon Their Cannon When the British Stormed Their Position on Dundee Hill—Brilliant Charge by the Dublin Fusiliers—General Symons, the British Commander, Mortally Wounded—Heavy Losses on Both Sides—Battle Was a Brilliant Success.

GLENCOE CAMP, Natal (By Cable).—The Boer army, estimated at 6000 men, led by Commandant General Joubert, has been severely defeated here by the force under General Symons. After eight hours of continuous heavy fighting, Dundee, or Talana Hill, which had been seized by the Boers, was carried by the Dublin Fusiliers and the King's Rifles under cover of a well-served artillery fire by the Thirteenth and Sixty-ninth batteries. The Boers who threatened the British rear have retired. General Symons was wounded severely, but not dangerously, early in the fighting.

The battle was a brilliant success for the British. The British artillery practice in the early part of the day decided the battle. The seizure of Dundee Hill by the Boers was a surprise; it was not until a shell boomed over the town at daybreak into the camp that their presence was discovered. Then the shells came fast. The hill was positively alive with the swarming Boers; still, the British artillery got to work with magnificent energy and precision. The batteries from the camp took positions to the south of the town, and, after a quarter-hour's magnificent firing, silenced the guns on the hills.

By this time the enemy held the whole of the hill behind Smith's farm and the Dundee kopje, right away to the south, in which direction the British infantry and cavalry moved at once. The fighting raged particularly hotly in the valley outside the town.

Directly the Boer guns ceased firing General Symons ordered the infantry to move on the position. The infantry charge was magnificent. The way the King's Royal Rifles and the Dublin Fusiliers stormed the position was one of the most splendid sights ever seen. The firing of the Boers was not so deadly as might have been expected from the troops occupying such an excellent position, but the infantry lost heavily going up the hill, and only the consummately brilliant way in which General Symons had trained them to fighting of the kind saved them from being swept away. Indeed, the hill was almost inaccessible to the storming party, and any hesitation would have lost the day. The enemy's guns, so far as the correspondent could see, were all abandoned, for the Boers had no time to remove them.

General Symons was wounded early in the action, and the command then devolved on Major Yule.

The enemy, as they fled, were followed by the cavalry, mounted infantry and artillery. The Boer artillery firing was weak. A lot of plugged shells were used.

The final rush was made with a triumphant yell, and as the British troops charged to close quarters the enemy turned and fled, leaving all their impedimenta and guns behind them in their precipitate flight.

While this was going on, one battery of artillery, the Eighteenth Hussars and the mounted infantry, with a part of the Leicester regiment, got on the enemy's flank, and as the Boers streamed wildly down the hills, making for the main road, they found their retreat had been cut off, but they rallied for a while, and there was severe firing, with considerable loss on both sides. Many of the enemy surrendered.

THE BATTLE OF ELANDSLAAGTE.

Boers Make a Bold Stand But Are Again Routed With Great Loss.

LADYSMITH, Natal (By Cable).—Realizing that the first attack on Glencoe was part of a general combined attack by three columns, and that the situation was still serious so long as the Boers held the railway at Elandslaagte, severing communication between Ladysmith and Dundee, General White resolved to give battle with a view of recapturing Elandslaagte.

Accordingly all the mounted troops here, supported by two battalions of infantry and two batteries of artillery, reconnoitred some twelve miles long the Newcastle Road, an open, rolling country, very suitable to cavalry operations, although the going was heavy after the recent rains.

At an early hour our forces moved out by road and rail. It was computed that there were about 1200 Boers, with big guns and Maxims covering their front, and occupying a well-chosen position at the base of a sugar-loaf-shaped hill some little distance south of Elandslaagte. On both flanks were strong kopjes, on which were three big guns strongly posted and commanding a wide sweep on all sides; leaving an opening for retreat.

A British armored train, supported by two trainloads of infantry, immediately on approaching the enemy's position, was shelled by the Boers. Our artillery was at once brought up and drove the Boers from their guns, making a series of brilliant dashes into the valley and up the successive heights to get nearer the Boer main position. Thrice were the Boer batteries on the way silenced by our artillery although the Boers fought with great pluck and determination, returning each time our guns moved and raining shrapnel and Maxim bullets against our advance.

At 4 o'clock a tremendous artillery duel was in progress. Two Boer guns, splendidly placed, were stubbornly fought for two hours and a quarter, while mounted Boers endeavored to come into contact with our men on the left and on the right.

Then at 6:15 p. m., the Devonshire Regiment, half the Gordon Highlanders, half the Manchester Regiment, and the Imperial Light Horse advanced on the position and stormed the enemy's front. A bayonet charge was sounded as the roar of artillery on both sides suddenly ceased, and our men, the Devonshire leading, made a superb dash against the main body of the Boers, undaunted by facing a fearful fire. Twice they were checked by the terrible fusillade. Once the advance quivered for a moment; but then, with ringing, roaring cheers, the whole of our force hurled itself forward like an avalanche and swept over the kopjes, bayoneting the broken enemy in all directions.

The Boers were overwhelmed and astounded. They paused, then retreated, then raised the white flag and surrendered. Two or three hundred broke and ran, pursued by the Fifth Lancers, who charged through and through them.

The Gordon Highlanders say the storming of Dargai Ridge was mere child's play, as compared with this attack. The Boer loss must have been very heavy. The best estimates place it at certainly over 400 killed.

The Devonshire Regiment captured three Boer flags. Commandant De Meelion, of Johannesburg, was taken prisoner. A bugler boy of the Fifth Lancers, only fourteen years of age, shot three Boers with his revolver. On returning after the fight he was carried shoulder-high around the camp.

The British loss, roughly estimated, is computed to have been 160 killed and wounded. Besides Boers, many of the enemy consisted of Germans, Hollanders and mixed nationalities.

LONDON WILD WITH JOY.

Immense Enthusiasm Caused by the News of the Boer Defeat.

LONDON (By Cable).—The news of the battle at Glencoe, Natal, was received with immense enthusiasm everywhere in town.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain defended himself at length against the attacks which have been made upon him. He asserted that he was for peace, but recently came to the conclusion that war

RIGHT HON. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

was inevitable. He reiterated the claim of suzerainty over the Transvaal. Sir Edward Clarke, speaking after him, characterized the war as a crime and a huge blunder. John Morley spoke in the same vein.

The House of Commons passed the appropriation of $50,000,000, with which to carry on the war by a vote of 271 for and 32 against the credit.

New Zealand Troops Sail.

WELLINGTON, N. Z. (By Cable).—The New Zealand contingent, numbering 213 men, with 280 horses, sailed for South Africa amid scenes of unbounded enthusiasm. An enormous crowd said good-bye to the troops, including members of the Legislative Council and the house of Representatives, Mayors and Judges.

Warships to Be Made Ready.

LONDON (By Cable).—The dockyard authorities at Devonport have been ordered to promptly prepare the second-class cruiser Hyacinth, the second-class cruiser Highflyer, the second-class cruiser Juno and the second-class cruiser Charybis to join a special service squadron which is about to be commissioned.

General Symons Dead.

CAPE TOWN, South Africa (By Cable).—General Symons, who was wounded in the battle at Glencoe, is dead. Forty other British soldiers were killed and 170 wounded. The Boer loss was very heavy.

STAMP SWINDLERS GUILTY.

Lancaster Revenue Counterfeiters' Attorneys Convicted by a Jury.

PHILADELPHIA (Special).—Ellery P. Ingham, former United States District Attorney, and Harvey K. Newitt, his law partner and former Assistant District Attorney were found guilty of conspiracy and bribery, in connection with the revenue stamp counterfeiting plot, headed by William M. Jacobs and William L. Kendig, the Lancaster cigar manufacturers.

The trial covered a period of eleven days, and owing to the prominence of the defendants, attracted widespread attention. Mr. Ingham is at present special counsel for the Government, and represented the United States in the famous hat trimmings cases tried in the United States court here. The bail of the defendants was increased from $20,000 to $40,000.

A TRAGEDY ON SHIPBOARD.

Four of a Bark's Crew Murdered—Sailors Captured by Marines.

SANTA CRUZ DE TENERIFFE (By Cable).—The brig Juliana Schlosser arrived here on her way to Brazil and reported that on the voyage the helmsman had murdered the captain, the captain's wife and the mate. The Brazilian Consul asked assistance from the authorities, and the Spanish cruiser Infanta Isabel sent several boats' crews to the brig. They were fired upon by the brig's crew, and the marines replied, finally boarding the ship.

Eleven seamen then jumped overboard, but were picked up by the cruiser's boats, and are now imprisoned. The helmsman committed suicide. Another murdered man was found on board.

FUNSTON TO FIGHT AGAIN.

The Kansan Accepts the Offer of a Brigadier's Command.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. (Special).—Brigadier General Frederick Funston, who was asked by the War Department to return to the Philippines to command a brigade in the Eighth Army Corps, accepted in one hour after receiving the telegram

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

The Haitian Government has nominated Judge Day as the sole arbitrator in the pending Metzgar claim against Haiti for damages sustained through the infringement of a certain concession. The nomination has been confirmed by the State Department.

The engagement is announced of Miss Cecelia Sherman Miles, only daughter of General and Mrs. Nelson A. Miles, to Captain Samuel Reber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., Lieutenant-Colonel of Volunteers.

The retirement from active service of Brigadier-General R. T. Frank, having served forty years, is announced.

The Interior Department estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate $170,500,000.

The Schley Testimonial Committee of the Royal Arcanum has presented a handsome loving cup to Mrs. Schley, the wife of Rear-Admiral Schley.

President McKinley telegraphed the Secretary of War an order promoting to the grade of Brigadier-General the following officers: Colonel A. C. M. Pennington, Second Artillery; Colonel Royal T. Frank, First Artillery; Colonel Louis H. Carpenter, Fifth Cavalry; Colonel Samuel Ovenshine, Twenty-third Infantry; Colonel Daniel W. Burke, Seventeenth Infantry.

The war in South Africa will result in the cutting off of our mail service with the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, said an official of the Post Office Department. All mail matter from this country for South Africa enters by way of Cape Town.

Commander Taussig, of the Bennington, has sent a report to the Navy Department praising the work of officers and crew in an engagement at Malabon.

Many trust officials and attorneys arrived in Washington in answer to the subpœnas of the Industrial Commission. They apparently fear that there may be legislation regarding the appointment of a commission to control the trusts.

Our Adopted Islands.

Colonel Federico Bacallao, Chief of the Secret Police of Havana, has made seizure of 4742 Remington rifles, 150 Mausers, and 100 carbines.

Mrs. Letorde, wife of Military Governor Ludlow's acting chief clerk, died in Havana from yellow fever.

The Manila newspaper Patria has been suppressed and its editor arrested, charged with seditious utterances.

The Mayor and Councilmen of Mayaguez, capital of the province of that name, Porto Rico, have resigned owing to political differences.

The taking of the census throughout the island of Cuba has begun. The people receive the enumerators well and give all the desired information readily. No difficulty is expected in the cities.

The six artillery batteries stationed at Honolulu, Hawaii, have lost between twenty and thirty men in the last few days by desertion. All the soldiers there are anxious to be sent to Manila. They are willing to stand thirty days in the guardhouse for the chance of getting to the seat of war.

Domestic.

William H. Appleton, senior member of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., passed away at his home in Riverdale, N. Y., at the age of eighty-five.

Enoch Willard, a farmer, seventy-three years of age, committed suicide in North Rochester, N. H., for fear of being arrested for selling and concealing liquors.

Captain Chadwick, of the flagship New York, says it was at his suggestion that the demand for the surrender of Santiago was made, and that he drafted the letter.

Josiah R. Adams, the Republican candidate for Judge of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania, sent a letter to General Frank Reeder, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, withdrawing from the ticket.

Lord Mayor Tallon, of Dublin, Ireland, and John Redmond, M. P., arrived in New York City a few days ago, and were cordially greeted by Irish Nationalists.

Captain John K. Fleet, of the United States Shipping Company, has received at Newport News, Va., what is said to be the first Portuguese gold medal of honor ever presented in this country, for saving the shipwrecked crew of the Portuguese bark Alice two years ago.

Attorney-General Monnett, of Ohio, has rendered a decision in which he holds that the ground between railroad switches is roadbed and can be taxed as such. This will add a large amount to the Ohio tax receipts.

Miss Mary Hubbard, of Winterport, Me., was burned to death in her house. She was wealthy and her home was one of the finest in Maine.

William Leggett, of Rochester, N. Y., in the employ of Gaskill's Midway Company, was fatally injured by an elephant at Knoxville, Tenn., because he struck the animal on the head with a hammer several weeks ago at Battle Creek, Mich.

Rear-Admiral Sampson, who has been detailed to the Charleston Navy Yard, arrived in Boston a few days ago and assumed command at the Yard.

Rear-Admiral Norman H. Farquhar arrived at Old Point Comfort, Va., from Washington, and is now in command of the North Atlantic Squadron, succeeding Rear-Admiral W. T. Sampson.

Under the spell of the preaching of the Rev. Dr. A. B. Simpson, the sum of $68,300 in pledges was raised on Sunday, for the Christian and Missionary Alliance at Carnegie Music Hall, in New York City.

Leo Casana, seventeen years old, who lived with his parents in New York City, was taken to Bellevue Hospital violently insane from smoking cigarettes.

Foreign.

The New South Wales Assembly has decided to dispatch a contingent of troops to the Transvaal.

A Socialist paper in Berlin says the Kaiser's recent speech on the need of a strong fleet is the fore-runner of a naval bill.

Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony, has issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of all dangerous explosives.

In the Storthing, at Christiana, Norway, the Leftists have adopted an electoral programme, which includes compulsory arbitration and a system of insurance against incapacity to earn a livelihood.

The London Morning Post's Madrid correspondent says: "The appointment of General Weyler as President of the Consultative Council of War has been confirmed, and is severely criticised by both military officials and civilians."

The Neueste Nachrichten, of Berlin, says that the colonial council has adopted a resolution declaring it compatible with German colonial interests to abandon Samoa in return for sufficient indemnification.

Smallpox has broken out at Cape Town, South Africa, among the natives from Johannesburg.

BUBBLES.

With their pipes, and with a pan
Filled with soap-suds pure and strong,
Little maid and little man
Play with bubbles all day long.

No chapped hands will worry mother—
No stained clothes; they play secure;
Ivory Soap, unlike all other,
Cannot hurt, because 'tis pure.

In the housework, as in play,
Tenderest skin or frailest lace
Washed with Ivory day by day
Is not harmed the slightest trace.

Half the housewife's care and troubles
In the cleaning work befall,
Common soap the mischief doubles—
Ivory Soap prevents it all.

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A Queer Case.

"Veterinary surgeons are a good thing, and I like this idea of having horse-shoers held up to a high professional standing, but what we really need is an expert on mental diseases of the horse. I have a big, fine-looking gelding," continued the speaker, who is widely known in Detroit, "that I would like to have examined and passed upon by some authority corresponding to the judge of probate."

"Think your horse is crazy?" inquired the interested neighbor.

"Either he has the eccentricities of genius, is a practical joker or is too stupid to tell the difference between oats and shoe pegs. When he was a colt he was given to me by my father-in-law, and the old gentleman told me he believed the youngster to be a little wrong in the head. For instance, he frequently jumped from a young clover field in search of something to eat, walking right through a corn patch to waste land where there was nothing but sand and Canada thistles. On one occasion the colt was known to have slept all night with his flowing tail in a clear, running stream and to have wandered away three miles the next morning in search of a drink."

"How has he behaved since you had him?"

"A little off. He broke out of the barn one day, headed over to the avenue, met an automobile, whirled around in front of it, struck a 2.30 clip and stayed right there till he had kicked the front in and forced the thing to the curb for repairs. He came home snorting and cavorting as though he had won a battle. He walks in his sleep, thinks more of the dog than of any other living thing, and won't allow the hired girl in the barn. I don't know what to make of him."—Detroit Free Press.

More Irish Repartee.

Many good stories are told in legal circles in Ireland of encounters between lawyers and judges in court. John Philpot Curran, in the early days of his struggle at the bar, appeared in a case before Lord Chancellor Clare, and laid down some points of law which did not find favor in the mind of the judge. "If that be law I may as well burn my books," said Lord Clare. "Better read them, my lord," replied Curran.—New York Gael.

A Homing Pigeon's Adventure.

A homing pigeon owned at Church, in Lancashire, England, has been returned to its loft after a remarkable adventure. It was caught by one of the crew of the Cunard liner Lucania, off the Newfoundland coast, taken to Liverpool, and then dispatched home by rail.

It is calculated that the shareholders of the United Kingdom outnumber the railway employes by about 40,000.

Ayer's Pills

Dizzy? Then your liver isn't acting well. You suffer from biliousness, constipation. Ayer's Pills act directly on the liver. For 60 years the Standard Family Pill. Small doses cure. 25c. All druggists.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 CTS. OF DRUGGISTS, OR R. P. HALL & CO. NASHUA, N. H.

MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN REPLYING TO ADVTS. NYNU—43.

ASTHMA POSITIVELY CURED. CROSBY'S SWEDISH ASTHMA CURE does this. A trial package mailed free. COLLINS BROS. MEDICINE CO., ST. LOUIS, MO

SYRUP OF FIGS

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS EFFECTUALLY, OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 & $3.50 SHOES UNION MADE.

Worth $4 to $6 compared with other makes.
Indorsed by over 1,000,000 wearers.
ALL LEATHERS. ALL STYLES
THE GENUINE have W. L. Douglas' name and price stamped on bottom.
Take no substitute claimed to be as good. Largest makers of $3 and $3.50 shoes in the world. Your dealer should keep them—if not, we will send you a pair on receipt of price. State kind of leather, size and width, plain or cap toe. Catalogue C Free.
W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO., Brockton, Mass.

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REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET CHANGE.

Former United States Senator Mitchell Named For Justice of the Superior Court.

TO SUCCEED MR. ADAMS.

The Latter's Withdrawal a Voluntary Act in the Interest of His Party.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETING

A Remarkable Gathering, in Which Great Enthusiasm Prevailed, and Its Choice Has Been Generally Approved by Republicans of all Factions and Elements.

(Special Correspondence.)

Philadelphia, Oct. 24.—The withdrawal of Josiah R. Adams, from the Republican state ticket and the nomination of former United States Senator James I. Mitchell to succeed him as the candidate for justice of the superior court was, of course, the political sensation of the past week. The retirement of Mr. Adams was against the judgment and advice of many who have taken an active part in the present canvass, but Mr. Adams determined to adhere to his conclusion to get off the ticket. His action was the outcome of criticism of his business and professional relations with the American Investors' company, an enterprise which proved a failure, and in which Mr. Adams was a loser with many others. Alleged questionable transactions on the part of certain agents of the company, for which Mr. Adams was in no wise responsible, led to partisan attacks upon him. Mr. Adams, who was not accused of any personal wrong doing, in a manly, straightforward statement, fully explained his connection with the company, his own losses and his ultimate retirement from the concern.

MR. ADAMS' WITHDRAWAL.

Mr. Adams, who is a man of fine sensibilities and who has felt keenly the attack made upon him, wrote a letter to Chairman Reeder, of the Republican state committee, in which he said:

"The honor of the nomination for superior court judge came to me, as you know, unsought and unexpected.

"I accepted that nomination with the greatest pride. The emoluments of the office were no inducement to me, but the opportunity of single devotion to a beloved profession and the honor of high office were extremely alluring. I have been attacked by political opponents and have answered the attack in the only way that the best friendly, professional and political, advisers deemed adequate. I can, before election day, in no further way diminish the effect of that attack, which must, therefore, influence voters adversely to the party ticket if I remain thereon.

"I have no right to let my own ambition impede my party's success, and while I have no doubt of election if I stand, I should not enjoy victory by a lessened party vote, nor could I endure a judicial seat in any court whose humblest suitor at the bar doubted my integrity.

"I, therefore, decline the nomination for judge of the superior court."

Recognizing the importance of filling the vacancy on the ticket without delay, as yesterday was the last day upon which a certificate of nomination for filling a vacancy could be filed at Harrisburg, Chairman Reeder called the Republican state committee together by telegraph. There was a remarkably large attendance at the meeting, which was held on Saturday last. A big field of aspirants for the superior court sprung up from different counties, but when the committemen got together it soon developed that former Senator Mitchell, at present a judge of the common pleas court of Tioga county, was looked upon as the strongest and most available man that could be chosen, and his nomination followed.

STATE COMMITTEE MEETS.

"The call for this meeting is an unusual one, and you meet under unusual circumstances," said General Reeder, in opening the meeting of the state committee. "Less than two months ago a convention of our party, composed of delegates regularly elected by the people in the various districts of the state, met and nominated for the suffrages of the people of the state candidates for the offices to be filled at the coming election. For the office of judge of the superior court they nominated a member of the Philadelphia bar of extensive practice and large professional attainments. Since his nomination he has been made the subject of criticism in partisan newspapers, and out of regard for his associates upon the ticket, in deference to what he believed to be the best interests of the party, and with an unselfish and self-sacrificing consideration for the interests of others, he has withdrawn from the ticket, thereby causing a vacancy.

"I hope I may be pardoned," he continued, "if I suggest a single thought before proceeding to the business of the committee. The election is now but two weeks distant; we have only two weeks in which to complete our campaign. In the filling of this vacancy, therefore, it becomes important that the gentleman nominated shall be one whose qualifications and claims are instantly obvious as soon as his name is mentioned. His reputation, if possible, should be statewide; he should be known either for his judicial attainments or his professional qualifications

It is to be hoped the members of this committee will rise above all personal considerations, all local claims, and will regard only the paramount duty they owe to their party organization, in the selection of the name which is to fill the vacancy upon our ticket. I trust that all other thoughts will be lost sight of in the regard which the members of this committee will give to the selection of a candidate who will lend strength to the ticket and command the confidence of all the people."

BINGHAM'S ABLE SPEECH.

Placing Judge Mitchell in nomination, General H. H. Bingham, member of congress from the First Pennsylvania district, made an eloquent address.

"I concur heartily in the suggestion of the chairman," said General Bingham, "that we should encourage a spirit of self-abnegation as to the claims of candidates put forward in our various localities for this nomination. The purpose of convening a convention months before the date of the election is in order that the character, the attainments and the record of the candidate presented for the suffrages of the people may be thoroughly and fully exploited before the people of a great state and, in view of the near approach of election day and the difficulty of promptly placing our nomination before the people, because of their number and the vastness of our territory, you will appreciate the necessity of naming a candidate whose name and whose record are already well known to the people of the state.

"Our magnificent state, with its intelligent citizenship, is rockribbed in its fidelity to the principles and policies of the Republican party. (Applause.) Within a generation the policies of that party have made our domain the richest of any in the commonwealths of the nations of the world. Her industries unexampled, her wealth unparalleled, she demands of you today, and has a right to exact from this committee the highest measure of patriotic expression in the presentation of a man for the office of justice of the superior court—a man untrammeled by obligations, trained to the law, familiar with the great work demanded by the trust imposed, whose life work is without a blemish, whose integrity is unquestioned, whose record is so clean and clear that he who runneth may read it, and who is known to the people of the state.

"If I can submit such a character and such a life to this gathering I will feel satisfied. With you rests the responsibliitity of approval and conclusion. It has been my privilege to sit as a representative in many city, state and national conventions. I have been instructed, edified and entertained by the eloquent orations to which I have listened when the names of candidates have been presented by advocates and friends. The present occasion requires for me no oratorical encomiums. If I can present to you the name of a man who will fill the measure that I have suggested I feel that we will be drifting in the right current by giving to the people of the state a justification for the 150,000 majority that they will give the Republican ticket in November.

NOMINATES JUDGE MITCHELL.

"I nominate for justice of the superior court of the state of Pennsylvania the Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Tioga county. It has been my honor as well as my pleasure to serve with him as a colleague in the Forty-sixth congress, and to have been associated with him during his six years of service as a distinguished representative of this state in the United States senate. He is my personal friend, and as such I admire him. He has been an efficient representative of this state, and as such I honor him. His life has been one of untiring labor and industry to fit him for his public work and civic responsibilities. Laboring as a young man upon his father's farm, his savings went to his education. He taught school—another contribution to the development of his manhood. He entered the army as a youth at the breaking out of the rebellion, assisted in the raising of a company, and received his commissions as lieutenant and captain.

"Four years after his admission to the bar he was elected district attorney in his native county, filling the office with credit and ability. He was then elected to the state house of representatives, in which he served five years, and was easily the intellectual leader in that body, serving as chairman of the judiciary general and the ways and means committees. He was elected to the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth congresses, and by the legislature of this state to the senate of the United States for the term beginning in 1881 and expiring in 1887. Returning immediately to his home constituency, he was elected to the bench of his district, serving his ten years' commission with honor, probity and the constant approbation of his people. One year ago he was placed in nomination by his party, and in accordance with a practice inaugurated more than 20 years ago by the Philadelphia metropolitan journals to continue on the bench judges of long experience, John I. Mitchell was re-elected, without partisan antagonism, upon another commission of ten years.

"As his friend, in submitting his name to you, I will briefly summarize his record. It is as follows: Three years a district attorney of his county, one year a soldier in the war of the rebellion, five years a member of the state house of representatives, four years a member of the national house of representatives, six years a United States senator, 11 years on the bench of his district—a public service of 30 years. In all of this period his life has been open to public criticism and commendation. Sixty years of age, he lives today in the home community in which he was born, surrounded by people who knew him in his boyhood days, with a character unsullied, unattacked and unimpeached. He is the embodiment of integrity, of judicial purity, and his record as a statesman, a civilian and a soldier is unsurpassed. I submit his name for your consideration today, and will only add to what I have said in his behalf, and I say it in all sincerity, 'Match him if you can.'" (Long continued applause.)

Former Congressman Brumm, of Schuylkill county, made a stirring speech in seconding the nomination of Judge Mitchell.

FORMER FIELD MARSHAL COOPER.

Then former Republican State Chairman Thomas V. Cooper, of Delaware county, got the floor. He said:

"On behalf of the Delaware county delegation it was my purpose to present the name of V. Gilpin Robinson, one of the leading attorneys of our bar, but since our arrival here we have received a letter of declination from Mr. Robinson. The letter is as follows:

To the Members of the State Committee:

I am informed that there is an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the nomination of Judge Mitchell, and that, under the circumstances, the vote for me by your delegation might be regarded as indicating dissatisfaction in Delaware county. I feel, as every good Republican should feel, that it is of first importance, under the circumstances, that the nominee shall receive the unanimous indorsement and cordial support of every district in the state. You therefore have my full permission to withdraw my name and to let the nomination be made unanimously. With my sincere thanks for your interest, I am, very truly yours,

V. GILPIN ROBINSON.

Continuing, Senator Cooper added:

"Now, I would like to be a second seconder of the nomination of Judge John I. Mitchell. I served for many years with him in a co-ordinate branch of the legislature. He was easily the leader of the house at Harrisburg. I was chairman of the REGULAR branch of the committee which nominated him for the United States senate, and which was composed of twelve REGULARS and twelve INDEPENDENTS, who were chosen to agree upon a candidate.

"Although John I. Mitchell had always been known as a 'regular,' and was never anything else, either when leader of the house, when a candidate for the senate, or when elected to the judgeship, yet he was so free from offensive factional feelings that after weeks of weary balloting the 'independents' suggested his name to the joint committee, and that committee unanimously accepted him. The present is evidently another stage in the life of a man who, always a straight and a regular Republican, has commanded the approval of all classes of Republicans, and such a candidate it is wisdom to nominate today."

Mr. Mitchell's nomination was then made unanimously.

Since the nomination of Judge Mitchell there have been evidences from all over the state that his selection has met with the approval of the people, irrespective of party, and that the prospects of large majorities for the Republican candidates have improved wonderfully.

Christ's Servant.

How sweet the service! How full of blessing to the servant, bringing him into closest relations with the Master he loves! For it is his privilege to follow Jesus and enjoy all the bliss of His company. In serving Christ we are not, as is the case with earthly servants, to discharge our duty at a distance or out of the sight of our Master; that we are ever to follow in the steps of Jesus, knowing His acts and with all our deeds known to Him.

Blissful indeed is the present life of Christ's servant, superlatively blissful the prospect of his future, brought nearer by the passing hours of each day. Alas, that so many are determined that they will not have this Man to rule over them!—Episcopal Recorder.

The Christian Man's Life.

A Christian man's life is laid in the loom of time to a pattern which he does not see, but God does, and his heart is a shuttle. On one side of the loom is sorrow, and on the other is joy, and the shuttle, struck alternately by each, flies back and forth, carrying the thread, which is white or black, as the pattern needs. And in the end, when God shall lift up the finished garment and all its changing hues shall glance out, it will then appear that the deep and dark colors were as needful to beauty as the bright and high colors.—Henry Ward Beecher.

—"It did me more good than anything I ever used. My dyspepsia was of months' standing; after eating it was terrible. Now I am well," writes S. B. Keener, Hoisington, Kan., of Kodol Dyspepsia Cure. It digests what you eat. A. B. Gillam, J. O. Heaton.

Education.

Education is not mere learning or the acquisition of knowledge—the acquisition of a treasure to be laid up in the mind and to remain there without living energy. Education is the cultivation and development of thinking power, and a man who has not secured for himself this has so far wasted the years of his education.—From "Thoughts of and For the Inner Life," a Volume of Sermons by Ex-President Dwight of Yale, Just Published.

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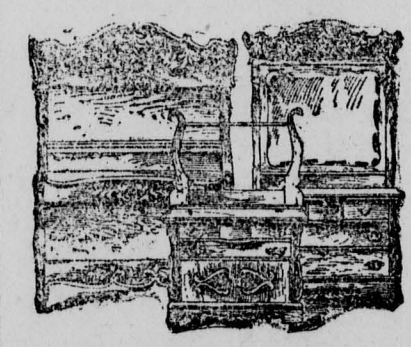

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is no indication that Spring is here but according to the almanac Spring was due March 21st.

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